

WAR WITHHELD UNTIL AMERICANS ARE SAFE.

Spain Now Seeks for Peace and It Is Announced That an Agreement May Be Reached Whereby the Clash of Arms Can Be Averted.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—President McKinley will withhold his message to Congress, at the urgent request of Consul General Lee, who asks for delay on the ground that the safety of the Americans in Cuba will be jeopardized if the message is sent in today. Lee says it will not be possible to get the Americans off the Island before Monday.

Senator Davis visited the President this morning and reported the President's determination to the Senate in executive session.

After the galleries had been cleared Senator Davis explained the reason for the delay in sending the message. He said it was due to the fact that there has been some delay in getting Consul General Lee and other Americans out of Havana, and that more time was absolutely necessary for this purpose. Hence the President did not consider it wise or humane to send in the message, which might precipitate serious trouble and endanger the lives of these people.

Mr. Davis stated that the President had sent for him for the special purpose of asking this delay, and had shown as a reason for the request a telegram from Consul General Lee saying that if the message should be sent in before Monday he would not be responsible for the lives of Americans in Cuba. No comment was made whatever on the Senator's communication, and after it the Senate returned to its legislative session.

At the White House the statement was authorized that the message would not go in today. At 1:40 p. m. the Senate resumed its open session.

SPAIN DECLARES THERE SHALL NOT BE WAR.

Late news from Madrid says that a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at between the United States and Spain. It is known beyond doubt that Spain is now prepared to give all America has asked for, although the form of this concession must be gilded to suit Spanish palates and to take into consideration the political difficulties which confront Spain,

PEACE IS PROMISED.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

MADRID, April 6.—A ministerial crisis is imminent. It is understood that Senor Silveira, leader of the Dissident Conservatives, and the Conservatives will, if necessary, accept office on a program of an immediate armistice with full authority to the autocratist government to negotiate and conclude an immediate effectual peace in Cuba.

It is confidently asserted at this hour that the proclamation of the Queen Regent announcing an immediate armistice in Cuba will be issued to-morrow. It is added that some of the cabinet may resign. If necessary, the Ministry will be changed. The Austrian Ambassador, Count Duboskoff, had an interview with the United States Minister to-day and both seemed much pleased with the situation. Official advice says President McKinley's message to Congress will not advise the recognition of the independence of the insurgents, but will recommend immediate cessation of hostilities and the restoration of peace and stability of government in Cuba in the interests of humanity and the safety and tranquility of the United States.

PRESIDENT HOPEFUL.—The President has received advice and information which makes him hopeful that war between the United States and Spain may be averted, and an outcome of the Cuban situation secured that will be satisfactory to the people of the United States.

The matter has not yet progressed to a stage that makes it safe to state this as more than a possibility, but the disposition manifested the last two days by the Spanish Government gives ground for an expectation that it will yield on vital points.

LEE'S CABLEGRAM SHOWN A COMMITTEE.

By Associated Press to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, April 6.—At the request of the President, Representative Hopkins of Illinois took Representative Berry of Kentucky, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Mr. Sayers of Texas, the ranking member of the minority of the Appropriations Committee; Mr. Dismore (Dem.) of Arkansas, the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Mr. Newlands (Silver Rep.) of Nevada to the White House this

afternoon and showed them General Lee's cablegram. The cablegram said that General Lee was loading 2,500 Americans, and it would be impossible to get them out of the island before Sunday. He said the condition of affairs was inflamed, and the transmission of the message might cause trouble. The President frankly explained the situation. He said the message would have gone in today had it not been for General Lee's cable. The safety of Americans in Havana and General Lee's personal safety made delay imperative. The Democrats all expressed themselves as satisfied.

AMERICANS LEAVE HAVANA.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Navy Department has been informed of the departure of the Bache and Mangrove from Havana with a large number of Americans on board.

MORE SHIPS TO BE PURCHASED.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

LONDON, April 6.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says it is understood that the authorities at Washington have cabled instructions to their representatives on this side of the Atlantic to purchase additional men-of-war in Europe.

CONFERENCE CALLED OFF.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The conference of Republicans for tonight has been called off.

SPANISH CONSUL PREPARES TO LEAVE

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—At the Spanish Consulate in this city every preparation has been made by the occupants for departure. Clerks and subordinate officers have been busy copying documents, packing books and getting everything in readiness for immediate leaving. Members of Consul General Balduino's family have been busy engaged packing their household effects in the last three days. It is said in consular circles in New York that the French Consulate will assume charge of the affairs of the Spanish Consulate, and this was not denied at the French Consulate.

SPAIN'S WARSHIPS AT PORTO RICO.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from San Juan, Porto Rico, says: "The Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Albatros, which sailed from Havana last Friday, have arrived here and are at anchor in the harbor. They were received with the greatest enthusiasm. As soon as they had reached their anchorage they were visited by the representa-

tives of the Colonial Government, and the whole day was one of rejoicing on shore and in the harbor. "It is understood that the Spanish torpedo flotilla will be here soon, and that the cruisers have come to protect it on its way to Cuba. The harbor of San Juan is recognized among naval men as the best point at which Spain could put the flotilla for strategic purposes, and it is a matter of wonderment here that the United States did not take some action before the Spanish cruisers departed from Havana. "Once in this harbor the flotilla will be safe, because it can go among tortuous channels in the island where no warship can handle it, and be out and away to Cuba before the United States warships could solve the problem of its whereabouts."

AMERICANS WILL LEAVE CUBA TODAY.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Attorney General Griggs stated at 11:30 to-day that he understood that Consul General Lee would leave Havana to-day. That all the Americans would be got out of Cuba at this time he was not sure, but Assistant Secretary Day is credited with saying that all of them would leave to-day.

THE PRESIDENT STANDS FIRM.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Members of the House who saw the President late last night and saw this morning discredited the story that the message will ask for intervention at the discretion of the President. They say there was no change in his determination reached some days ago.

AMERICANS IN SPAIN TO BE PROTECTED.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

MADRID, April 6, midnight.—Although there are no important devel-

opments up to this hour, arrangements have been concluded to place American citizens and their property throughout the country under the care of the British diplomatic representative in case United States Minister Woodford is compelled to leave. It is known, however, that no instructions have yet been received by General Woodford to place American citizens and their property under the protection of the British representatives.

The prevailing impression in political circles as this dispatch is sent is that Spain will strive to the utmost to avoid war, but doubts as to her being able to do so are expressed in all quarters.

THE TEXAS JOINS THE SQUADRON.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The battleship Texas sailed to-day to join the flying squadron at Hampton Roads.

FLYING SQUADRON TO HARASS SPAIN.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The plan of action for the naval forces, in the event of hostilities, is now practically completed as a result of several weeks' constant work on the part of the officers to whom was entrusted this important feature of the war preparations.

While these plans are naturally most closely guarded, it may be stated on high authority that one feature of them contemplates a dash by the flying squadron under Commander Schley to the Canary Islands. This proposition is as yet tentative, as all projects subject to unforeseen conditions must be, but has received most careful consideration by the naval authorities.

As outlined by a high naval officer, the plan is that in the event of a declaration of war, the flying squadron, as now composed, or possibly with the addition of a few more ships, will immediately start for the east with the Canaries as its destination.

Naval officials do not think that it would be a difficult task for so powerful a fleet to establish a station at that

point, and, operating from it as a base, harass the coast of Spain. From that point the squadron could not only be placed advantageously to intercept Spanish merchantmen, but would be in a position, should circumstances demand or warrant so desperate a venture, to attack the coast of Spain and hold the Canary Islands as a severe blow to Spain. Inasmuch as the islands lie between the Cape Verde Islands and Spain and in direct line with the route to Cuba.

SOLDIERS FOR FORT SLOCUM.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—One hundred and fifty members of the Twenty-first Infantry from Plattsburg, N. Y., have arrived at Fort Slocum. The men will only quarter there temporarily. Since Fort Hancock, at Sandy Hook, was turned over to the army by the corps of engineers there has been a shortage of men at Fort Slocum. It was from this post that the greater number of the artillery for the new fort was drawn. Colonel Tully McGree, formerly in command at Fort Slocum, was also transferred to the Hook and Colonel Sinclair, commandant at Fort Wadsworth, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer.

CUBA MUST BE INDEPENDENT.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—"Neither the Foreign Affairs Committee nor the House will support a resolution that does not declare for independence of Cuba in some form," said a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee after that committee met today. He added: "It is possible that the resolution will declare the dominion of Spain in Cuba at an end, if there are reasons why recognition of the present government is deemed advisable."

Among members of the House, both Republicans and Democrats, there was expressed opposition to the suggestion of leaving intervention to the discretion of the President. The Democrats said that would mean leaving the power to declare war in the hands of the President. There was a very strong feeling among many Republicans, however, in favor of supporting the outlined plan should the President urge it as the best method of dealing with the Cuban question.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee is to meet tonight. Messrs. Smith, Heatwole, and Henry, Republicans, and all the Democrats expressed themselves at this morning's meeting for independence.

SENATE COMMITTEE IS DIVIDED.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee soon secured a quorum and took up the work before it today with a determination to review the problem as speedily as possible.

It was recognized that it would be difficult and really not desirable to decide absolutely upon a course to be pursued until the President's message should be laid before the committee, but it was felt that important preliminary work could be done in arriving at the sentiment of the members of the committee.

A difference of opinion developed as to the advisability of yielding to the

President's wishes and of giving up the recognition of Cuban independence. It was found that there would be important difficulties in the way of pursuing this course, as some of the members appeared quite determined not to consent to a reconsideration of the first decision to incorporate both the independence and the intervention features in the resolution. The members who had been present at yesterday's executive session of the Senate reported an evident determination on the part of members to embody the independence feature in whatever resolution might be reported, or at least secure a division of the Senate on this point.

On the other hand, it was contended that only the President could recognize independence under the Constitution, and it was asked what course Senators who had that view and still advocated independence would pursue when confronted with a demand to have Congress take this step. The reply was that they could vote for the resolution still leaving it to the President to sign and execute it as he saw fit.

It was argued that if the United States should recognize independence and then go to war to secure it, and succeed in defeating and driving the Spaniards out of Cuba, we would still be in a position to dictate our own terms with the Cubans. The claim was also made that the United States was stronger before the civilized world in not appearing to want to annex the island and it was asserted that this appearance would be greatly strengthened by the adoption of a policy looking to the independence of the Cuban republic.

WON'T SUPPORT A PEACE POLICY.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Four of the Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House, Messrs. Henry of Indiana, Heatwole of Minnesota, Smith of Michigan and Quigg of New York, have announced this morning that they will not support the President's recommendations if they are as outlined in some of the morning papers, and especially if he asks intervention at his discretion.

Mr. Henry declares that he is in favor of resolutions which rectify the conditions in Cuba and the blowing up of the Maine and then resolve that Spain has forfeited all dominion over Cuba and authorize the President to use the army and the navy to drive Spain from the island.

The Democrats of the committee probably will join these four, and before the message comes in it seems certain that the resolutions presented to the House will not support him. Nothing will be done by the committee, however, until the message is presented. The committee met at 10:30 A. M.

GOOD ORDER IN HAVANA

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

HAVANA, April 6.—The temperature here today is high, but it is due to the sun and not to excitement. Individual cases, from business men to nervous ladies, are plentiful where apprehension takes the form of hurry, but just the same every plan has been made to leave the city at a moment's notice.

The government deserves great credit for the fact that in a time of national excitement the best of order is maintained in Havana. The ordinary avocations are pursued without break or molestation. The Mascotte arrived here this morning and will be loaded on her return

with passengers eager to get to the United States. The steamers Fern and Mangrove are still in the harbor with no orders and with no indications of leaving for the north. It is safe to say that Havana, at this hour, is far quieter than Washington, New York or Chicago. Of course, many business men have made their preparations to suspend trading until times are quieter and the vexed questions are settled. News from Congress is naturally awaited with great anxiety, but no news is expected until the middle of the afternoon.

Mounted police, contrary to custom, surround the guard at Central Park, and are stationed in the neighboring avenues and at the palace.

Spanish reports from Pinar del Rio say that when the reconcentrados left the capital of that province yesterday for the first time, four of them were assassinated by the insurgents.

PURCHASE OF A STORE SHIP.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

HONG KONG, April 6.—The United States fleet is preparing to go to sea and supplies of coal are being purchased for the use of the American warships.

The United States authorities have purchased the British steamer Nanshan, which will be used as a store ship.

Where to Buy a Piano. Grand Piano Co. are Pacific coast agents for the celebrated Wheelock pianos. Over 500 used on the coast. For sweetness of tone and durability they cannot be surpassed.

CALIFORNIA JOCKEY CLUB

Greatest Event of the Season.

Burns Handicap — \$10,000 PURSE —

FIVE OTHER RACES APRIL 9th.

CHAS. H. WOOD CORRECTLY FITTED 1001 WASHINGTON ST. OAKLAND. Crellin Pharmacy.

Examination free. Spectacles and eye glasses, all grades and qualities. Optical prescriptions filled at lowest rates. Spectacles repaired. The Invisible Common Sense Ear Drums.

IT'S FUNNY—people filter water, and yet drink cheap milk freely; that is, some people do; our customers don't.

Jersey Milk, Cream and Butter Co. A. E. Fox, Prop. Tel. Main 264. 1259 Broadway

IN THE SENATE A VAST THROG WAITS EAGERLY.

Distinguished Visitors Await the Reading of the Message.

Gen. Logan's Widow and Evangeline Cisneros Have Seats in the Gallery.

Great Disappointment Expressed When the Result of the President's Deliberations Is Made Known.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Senate was crowded today by a vast throng of spectators who assembled in the belief that the long expected message from the President would be made public. They were sorely disappointed, however, when the announcement was made by Senator Davis, speaking by authority, that President McKinley would withhold the message until Monday, as Consul-General Lee had informed the State Department that he would not be responsible for the lives of Americans in Cuba if the message was sent in today, as he could not possibly get them off the island in time.

In the private gallery sat Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of the brilliant "Black Jack" who won fame on many a hard-fought field and served long in the body upon which his widow now looked. Accompanying her was Miss Cisneros, her ward, who was rescued from a Spanish prison where she had been incarcerated for allegiance to the cause of Cuba and her agents. In the diplomatic gallery was the distinguished Sir Julian Pauncefote, the Ambassador of Great Britain. It was the first time he had been in this place since the inauguration of President McKinley, and at that time he occupied a seat on the floor of the Senate.

Seats in the executive gallery had been reserved for a party from the White House, but their occupants were late in coming. Senator Proctor was the first Senator to make his appearance on the floor. As he quietly wound his way through the Senate, he seated the people in the galleries recognized him and a slight ripple of applause ran through the great crowd. Mr. Proctor seemed to be embarrassed by the attention which he received and soon afterward disappeared in the cloak room.

A vase of beautiful Easter lilies occupied the desk of Senator Foraker.

Mr. Allison asked unanimous consent that the Senate resume consideration of the sundry civil bill.

This was agreed to and amid a buzz in the galleries, the clerk began to read the bill.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved that the Senate go into executive session. Division was demanded and a vote of 23 to 11 disclosed the absence of a quorum.

For the Senate was requested. While this was proceeding hundreds in the galleries awaited the action of the Senate with almost breathless interest as all realized that after waiting for hours to hear the message read in the Senate they were likely now to be disappointed. The call of the Senate indicated the presence of seventy-three members.

Mr. Mills of Texas expressed the hope that the call for the yeas and nays upon the motion of Mr. Davis would be withdrawn and that the Senate might without division go into executive session.

On a viva voce vote the motion prevailed and the Vice President, at 1:37 P. M. ordered the galleries cleared. Eight minutes after the Senate resumed executive business in open session. As soon as it became known around that the galleries were again open, a tremendous rush began and a few minutes later the galleries were again nearly filled. At the request of Mr. Allison, consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed.

Mr. Marshall (Republican), Illinois, followed Mr. Hull. He endorsed the main features of the bill, but expressed his opinion that no captain could handle a company of 250 men under the new four-year term.

Mr. Lacey (Republican), Iowa, aroused the first outbreak of applause from members and galleries when he said that he regretted that the second inevitable but that one good thing would come of it. The regiments of the State of Georgia would vie with those of the State of Iowa in size which should be the longest.

Mr. Robbins (Republican) opposed the bill because he believed it was inimical to the volunteer service of the United States. In time of war the volunteer forces, he thought, ought to do the fighting. The regular army should not be increased as proposed by this bill to 104,000.

As the hands of the clock pointed to 12, Speaker Reed, standing at the top of the green balustrade leading from the lobby to the House, and ascended the rostrum. With two whacks of the gavel the great multitude was hushed. The members and many of the spectators in the gallery rose and stood with heads bowed as the chaplain of the House delivered an invocation for the divine aid in this day's deliberations.

There was a general understanding upon the floor soon after the House assembled that the message would probably not be sent to Congress.

In the packed galleries this fact was not known and they momentarily expected its appearance. As the families of many of the members could not obtain admission to the galleries, Mr. Bailey asked if the Speaker could not permit to bring their families upon the floor. The Speaker answered in the negative. The rules strictly prohibited him from entertaining such a request.

It having been arranged that the army reorganization bill should be a special order for to-day (not to interfere with a report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs) the Speaker re-called Mr. Hull, chairman of the Mil-

"Resolved, further, That the imperative interests of the United States as well as the highest considerations of humanity constrain our Government to intervene for the purpose of ending the contest, and the President of the United States is hereby clothed with power to use all the land and naval forces in order to accomplish this end."

LONG PROFESSES IGNORANCE.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Long, when shown the Madrid bulletin announcing a settlement, said: "I know nothing of it." He refused to say more.

SECRETARY DAY "KNOWS NOTHING."

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—When Assistant Day was asked the question whether or not General Lee or any of the United States consuls had left by steamers sailing today, he replied: "I have heard nothing."

LEE ORDERED TO LEAVE HAVANA.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "A dispatch of the highest significance was sent to Consul General Lee in Havana by the State Department late last night (Tuesday) night. It contained orders for him to leave Havana at the earliest possible moment."

RUSHING WORK ON WARSHIPS.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Orders have been received for the immediate completion of the work on the protected cruiser Chicago. Several hundred mechanics will be kept at work on the Chicago until she is ready to go into commission. The Chicago will be one of the most powerful vessels of her class in the world. She will carry four eight-inch and fourteen five-inch rifles and a large secondary battery. She will have a speed of nineteen knots and a crew of more than 450 men. It is said at the navy yard that the vessel will be ready in about two months. Orders were also received tonight for the enlistment of a crew for the Saturn within the next three days.

GARCIA AND GOMEZ COMBINE.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

HAVANA, April 6. (via Key West, Fla.)—News has been received here from a reliable source that General Canlejo Garcia, after desultory fighting with General Pando in the province of Puerto Principe, has evaded Pando, and with 2,000 men has reached the Monzon-Juarez ranch.

Many of his men are cavalry. It is believed that by this time General Garcia has crossed the trocha in the vicinity of the Plantation San Nicolas and been joined by General Gomez and that these combined forces, making fully 4,000 men, are now en route for the provinces of Matanzas and Havana on the long-threatened raid for which arrangements were made by the mission from General Gomez, sent westward prior to the conference in which the autonomists sought to induce General Garcia and other insurgent leaders to surrender.

EQUIPPING THE NAVAL RESERVES.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 6.—General John McNulta, president of the Naval Reserve Association of this city, has just received the following telegram from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt:

"The general storekeeper of the navy yard at New York is authorized to issue such articles as are in store. Orders have been sent to the Adjutant-General to issue supplies from the naval storekeepers at Brooklyn upon the same basis as they are furnished to the navy proper, that is, upon their being paid for."

NO RECEPTIONS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The war situation has led to a discontinuance of the Presidential public receptions. These receptions have been usually held tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and have been a source of great delight to the army of sight-seers who flock to the Nation's capital. To-day the first contingent of strangers that put in an appearance at the White House were notified that there would be no reception to-day and subsequently it was announced that there would be none during the week. The outlook is that the occasions to which all Washington sight-seers look forward with much interest will be indefinitely postponed.

LONDON TIMES SAYS WAR IS SURE.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

LONDON, April 6.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the Hispano-American situation, says:

"Had the Pope's intervention been so long ago, and the Spanish cause had been along in a pacific and yielding mood, it now appears an arrangement might have been concluded, and there is abundant evidence that President McKinley would have been willing to build a golden bridge for the retreat of Spain from her extreme and impracticable pretensions."

"But the controversy has gone far beyond this point. It is doubtful whether either President McKinley or

Senator Sagasta, or the Cabinet of either, any longer possesses a free hand. The efforts of the war party in the United States, malignant and despicable as their tactics have been in many respects, have been apparently too successful; while in Spain, the omens are hardly more favorable."

"According to our Madrid correspondent, the bounteousness of the Spanish Government would involve a very little may turn the scale in favor of peace, and perhaps the Pope may succeed."

REPUBLICANS IN FIGHTING MOOD.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Republican conference, which has been opposed to delay in the Cuban matter, met at 10:30 A. M. to-day. About eighty or ninety Republicans were present. There were some very heated speeches made. Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, who has been especially vigorous for Cuba, made a very pointed speech against the alleged policy of the President, and wanted action which would be immediate.

Mr. Colsen (Rep.) of Kentucky left the meeting while it was still in progress. "We are still in the dark," he declared in a disgusted tone. "We do not know what the message will be, and as it is to come in to-day we will have to wait to decide upon our course."

No proposition was presented to the conference, but the tone of the speeches was in favor of vigorous action if the President's message did not meet expectations.

Messrs. Marsh of Illinois, Tawney of Minnesota, and Babcock of Wisconsin had spoken up to 11 o'clock.

SPAIN'S CABINET LOOKS FOR WAR.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

LONDON, April 6.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the situation there this morning was one of expectancy. The Government and the public were anxiously awaiting President McKinley's message to Congress.

The dispatch adds that the Spanish cabinet discussed the situation this morning, and that the prevailing opinion among the officials was that a peaceful solution of the crisis is impossible.

MADRID PAPERS THINK WAR CERTAIN.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

MADRID, April 5 (delayed in transmission).—The evening papers to-night, for the first time, take the worst view of the situation. They devote practically their whole space to the crisis, with scare heads, long articles, pictures, etc., and discuss it from every point of view.

The Herald (Independent) says that the news of war with a high and powerful nation has become the familiar talk of the street and fireside, adding that: "Even mothers and wives are resigned to it, considering it necessary for the honor of the country."

THE CINCINNATI GOES AGROUND.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 6.—The United States cruiser Cincinnati is aground in the middle of the harbor. Returning from patrol duty this morning, she ran on a mud bank directly opposite the Government wharf. The tug Leyden is trying to get her off.

SPAIN BUYS AN ITALIAN CRUISER.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

LONDON, April 6.—A special dispatch from Rome published to-day says contracts were signed during the day for the sale of three torpedo boats to the United States, for the sale of the armored cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi to Spain, and for the sale of the armored cruiser Varese to the Argentine Republic.

The armored cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi is a steel vessel of 6,530 and 13,000 indicated horse power. She is 328 feet long, has 59 feet 8 inches beam, and draws 24 feet 6 inches. She has four torpedo tubes, her speed is estimated at twenty knots, she carries 1,000 tons of coal, and her crew numbers 450 men.

WESTERN TROOPS IN READINESS.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Specials from points in the West where army posts are located indicate that orders have been received from Washington to have everything in readiness for movement on short notice. Preparations to this end are being rapidly made by the Twenty-second Infantry at Fort Crook, Neb.; the Seventeenth Infantry at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; the Twentieth Infantry at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; the Eighth Infantry at Cheyenne, Wyo.; the Fourth Infantry at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; and the Twenty-fourth Infantry at Salt Lake, Utah. Stores and rations have been issued and camp outfit are being put in shape. The orders state that transportation arrangements will be made at Washington, but do not indicate the time the soldiers will move, nor their destination.

SPAIN'S PEOPLE RAISE A WAR FUND.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

LONDON, April 6.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Tuesday, notes the pessimistic feeling of the press and public of Madrid, gives an interview with a "prominent personage," who declares that there is a feeling of formalism and stife, and that the approaching rainy season will not quite so efficaciously as an armistice.

With reference to the prevalent belief that the United States is delaying matters in order to gain time for "pretext," the informant said: "This is not the view of the Spanish Govern-

ment, which understands the difficulties and appreciates the motives of President McKinley."

"All cities, towns, and provinces," says the Daily Telegraph's correspondent, "are contributing largely to the patriotic funds; and the Mayor of Bilbao proposes that the province of Vizcaya should subscribe 5,000,000 pesetas."

OHIO TROOPS ON A WAR FOOTING.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., April 6.—The Senate has passed the Riley bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to put the Ohio National Guard on a war footing. There was not a dissenting vote.

W. C. T. U. AIDS THE CUBANS.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has sent \$200 to Mary Lowe Dickinson for the relief of the Cubans.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens is in receipt of a letter from President McKinley assuring her of his appreciation of the cordial message of endorsement of the policy of the administration.

SPANISH AGENT BUYING MULES.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 6.—The agent of the Spanish Government who has been buying mules here, has shipped 100 to New Orleans on orders to rush them through. He has instructions to get 800 more to New Orleans before Saturday.

TROOPS IN UTAH READY TO MOVE.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 6.—Officers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry at Fort Douglas admit that they expect to receive marching orders within twenty-four hours. A cipher message has been received by Colonel Kent, immediately after which he summoned all company commanders to his quarters. He says the regiment is ready to move at any hour.

CUBAN BONDS SOLD FOR CASH.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Benjamin J. Guerra, treasurer of the Cuban delegation, and revolutionary party, who has been authorized by the Government to sign all bonds that are issued, jointly with President Palma, and who has had authority to sell these bonds, has given out a statement regarding the numerous reports that newspapers and public men have been given large blocks of bonds of the Cuban Republic in order to enlist their sympathy and services. He said:

"These statements are made in the utmost bad faith, for the purpose of casting aspersions upon those who have been active in furthering our cause. We have had no bonds issued except those which were printed by E. R. Warley of this city, of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 denominations, and only \$3,000,000 face value were taken by us, although originally an arrangement had been made to give us \$10,000,000 worth. The only bonds were printed by the New York Bank Note Company, of \$5 and \$10 denominations, and of these there were printed \$350,000 face value. No other bonds have been issued in behalf of the Cuban Republic than these mentioned. There are, however, extensive bonds issued by the revolution of 1895 to 1897, none of which were handled by us and for which we have assumed no responsibility. Of these issued by the present republic there have been sold no more than \$100,000 face value of the bonds, and these were sold for cash. We have had, however, numerous offers for our bonds, but as we only desire to sell them in very large blocks, these negotiations amounted to nothing. The average price obtained was 40 cents on the dollar. It is highly probable that these stories have originated with some parties who, about ten days ago, told us that the reason why this Government delayed in taking action was that there was a stumbling block which could be removed if we would agree to give them \$10,000,000 of our bonds for \$2,000,000 in cash, which was refused. We were then told we would be given \$10,000,000 worth of bonds if we would give them \$2,000,000 in cash. We have never given any bond to any newspaper man or any official of the United States Government or any one who was ever for political service. The idea is plainly ridiculous, because we did not need to do so and we do not need today. As we did not have to purchase the sympathy and support of the entire American people, so we did not have to think of purchasing the press or its representatives, Congress or the high American officials."

GREAT CROWDS THROUGH THE HOUSE GALLERY.

Spectators Assemble in Front of the Doors at an Early Hour.

Opening of the Session Awaited With Intense Interest by the Eager Multitude.

Old Glory Draped Above the Speaker's Desk Kindles a Glow of Enthusiasm in Every Breast.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Never in recent years, if ever, has there been such demand for admission to the halls of Congress as made today. People who appreciated what the condition of affairs would be were at the doors of the big building before 9 o'clock, and they were there in such numbers at this time that when the doors were opened not to exceed half of them could find seats in the galleries of either the Senate or the House. The people began to arrive at the east front of the Capitol as early as 6 o'clock, and notwithstanding the thermometer was below the freezing point, they took their places at the doors and held them with a calm steadfastness and a determination of purpose worthy of a most important question.

The arrivals were scattering up to 1:30 o'clock, but after that hour people came in large groups, and by 3:30 the crowded grounds in front of the building were well covered with struggling people seeking ingress to the building in which they evidently expected history to be made during the day.

No more inspiring scene could be witnessed than that presented by the great hall of the House of Representatives just before the House met. Tier upon tier of people from gallery rail to wall stretched in an unbroken line in the pit where members sit, the gay colors of the kimonos and hats and dresses of the ladies reflected in the glistening black of the garments of the men. Above the Speaker's desk the festooned silk flag of the American Republic was to the eye the symbol of patriotism which thrilled in the breast. Friends and acquaintances are respectively invited to attend the funeral on FRIDAY, April 6, 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M. from his parents' residence, 27 Third street, between St. Mary's Cemetery, Oakland.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 6.—Three hundred men employed at the United States armory here were discharged this afternoon on orders from Washington. The men were employed on the old Springfield rifles.

ARMORY WORKMEN ARE DISCHARGED.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

LONDON, April 6.—The statement made by the Associated Press as to Great Britain's refusal to join with the Powers in the mediation proposals advanced by Baron De Courcel, the French Ambassador, has been entirely confirmed.

The Austrian Ambassador, Count Doyen, had a two hours' conference with the officials of the British Foreign Office on Saturday, endeavoring to influence Great Britain to join in, but his efforts were ineffective. The Ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, will participate in no joint representations to the State Department at Washington unless first assured that they will not be distasteful to the President.

The highest officials in London are convinced that Spain designedly juggled the facts of President McKinley's connection with the Pope's attempt to mediate in order to influence public opinion against the United States. This apparently had the desired effect upon continental opinion, but it had exactly the opposite effect on Great Britain.

The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, and Mr. Bailew held a long conference at the Foreign Office this morning. The Foreign Office officials admit that the conference was of the most important nature.

ENGLAND STANDS WITH UNCLE SAM.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 6.—C. Howbaker jumped under the wheels of the Santa Fe train as it was leaving Fountain to-day. He was ground to a pulp. A note was found in his grip on the train saying he was from Emporia, Kas., and was going to Portland, Oregon. He had written that he was losing his mind and would take his life at the first opportunity.

FIRE CHIEFS TO MEET IN ST. LOUIS.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., April 6.—The American Fire Chiefs Association meeting was fixed today for St. Louis, October 18th.

INSANE MAN'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 6.—The train for moving the Eighth Infantry from Fort Russell is ready and awaiting orders. Tents, ammunition, etc., have been distributed to troops and they are all ready to move. No moving orders have been received.

EXTRA GUARDS FOR AMERICANS.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser cables from Havana this afternoon as follows:

"Extra guards of mounted police have been placed around the Hotel Inglaterra and everywhere that Americans are gathered. There is no sign of an outbreak."

A common drunkard worth \$1,000 is rather an unusual thing in Oakland, but this morning Officer Lee Andrews arrested such a character, at Seventh and West streets. The man was James Gliglian, and he was very much the worse for the liquor he had consumed.

PEARSON WANTS CUBA INDEPENDENT.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Representative Pearson of North Carolina, Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, introduced the following joint resolution:

"Whereas, the Government of Spain for three years past has been waging war in the island of Cuba, against the revolutionary government established in that island, without making any substantial progress towards the suppression of said revolution; and

"Whereas, this war, by reason of the unusual and uncivilized methods resorted to, has caused unprecedented loss of life and destruction of property, not only to the opposing forces, but to innocent non-combatants, by reason of the process known as reconcentration, and has caused serious injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, disturbing the business of our country, endangering public health and comfort by reason of the proximity of pestilential diseases, causing our Government to expend millions of money in patrolling our coasts, and in policing the high seas in order to maintain the obligation of neutrality, and finally, when our forbearance has already been taxed to its limit, one of our battleships anchored in the harbor of Havana and on a friendly visit, is destroyed by an act so unparliamentary as to be unbecomingly atrocious; and

"Whereas, there is no definite prospect of present energetic efforts on the part of the Government of Spain to suppress the revolution and restore peace to the island; and

"Whereas, the further prosecution of hostilities will result in further injury to the commercial and business interests of the United States, without benefit to the Government of Spain; then,

"Resolved, That we recognize the independence of the Republic of Cuba and will accord to its Government all the rights and privileges of a sovereign State, under the law of nations."

Careful Washing

adds life to your collars, cuffs and shirts. You know how poor laundries treat clothes—are you tired of it?

THE OAKLAND LAUNDRY CO.

690 Twenty-Ninth Street,
Tel. 816



Saturday April 9

More
Silver
Souvenir
Spoons

One with every
purchase amount-
ing to
25 cents
and over.

LAST Saturday, owing to the enormous rush of business, there were a few disappointed customers—a few who did not get spoons.

To please is our policy, so we telegraphed for more spoons, and they will be given out, one to each customer, on

SATURDAY April 9th

As the number of spoons is limited, come early.

OSGOOD

The Drug Cutter

7th & Broadway

WANTED—Black and tan foalhound. Apply Fred Jensen, expressionist, Thirtieth and Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN on pawns, furniture, merchandise, machinery, etc. King's, 457 Ninth St., near Broadway; telephone blue 82.

TELEGRAPH AVE. lot 10x110 with grade for cottage. King's 457 Ninth St., near Broadway; telephone blue 82.

A FULL LINE of East India goods and English Bazaar goods may be had at the Women's Industrial Exchange, 331 Twelfth St.

Oakland Tribune

PUBLISHED DAILY (Sunday excepted)

412, 415 and 417 EIGHTH STREET

—by the—

TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

WILLIAM E. DARGIE, President.

Delivered by Carrier

AT FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

ONE EASTERN OFFICE.

The Eastern Office of The Tribune is located at 230 Temple Court Building, New York City. Complete files of The Tribune may be found there. Visitors always welcome.

E. KATZ, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

Oakland—"Peck's Bad Boy." Oakland Race Track—Races today. Alameda—"A Day Deceiver." California—"A Day in New York." Columbia—"Shore Acres." Morosco—"Hands Across the Sea." Orpheum—"Specialties." Tivoli—"The Bohemian Girl."

PICNICS AT SHELL MOUND PARK. April 3.—Red Men Schutzen Section of San Francisco.



Weather Forecast.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Weather forecast: Probably occasional showers this afternoon and tonight. Thursday partly cloudy; brisk westerly winds.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 6, 1898.

A man who eats his evening meal at an owl wagon is now said to dine a la cart.

The San Jose Mercury has expanded itself to an eight column sheet. This is probably to show how broad-gauge it is.

Spain's continued acquaintance with bulls as a national pastime probably accounts for the many she makes in handling affairs of diplomacy.

A blind man is going to the Klondike in search of gold. The trouble is that he won't know when he has got it—he will be an easy victim for gold bricks.

Scientists say the early strawberry contains ninety-one per cent water. This looks as if the farmers have got on to that stock-broking system of watering everything that the purchasing public is liable to want much of.

Buffalo Bill is Americanizing Europe very rapidly. Popcorn was unknown in Paris until he introduced it there in connection with his show and it has made such a hit that a preliminary order of five tons of it was received in New York the other day.

A very timely reminder is being given by the Indianapolis Journal. It is this: Two parties in this country have attempted to oppose the President in power during periods of war. One of them perished at once; the other went into a twenty years' minority.

Spain has added \$354,000,000 to her national debt during the past two and a half years. No wonder her bonds are quoted at 44 1/2 for on a proportionate proposition, if that is the result of her war with Cuba, what would be the financial outcome of hostilities with the United States.

"While Anna Held was in Los Angeles she bought of a Main-street dealer a Chihuahua dog that weighed exactly half a pound and paid \$50 for it. That establishes the market price of dogs at \$100 a pound—L. A. Citizen."

That may be so in Los Angeles but the figures quoted are not pound prices up this way.

Max O'Rell announces that he is coming to America for another lecturing tour. He and Zola ought to travel together if they want to make a hit, for according to all accounts Zola is a very poor speaker and is expected to draw on exhibition principles. With O'Rell to entertain though there would be a star bill.

The 70,000 Spanish troops quartered in Cuba may, if war breaks out get a practical illustration of what the reconcentrados have been suffering. Practically their sole source of supply is from their warships and if Uncle Sam's cruisers scare those messengers away as they undoubtedly will, the soldiers will have to go hungry.

Although many denials are about, it is not unlikely that the announcement that the Pope will undertake to mediate between Spain and Cuba is true. The Catholic Church owes much to Spain, for in the days of that nation's greatness it was the firmest and most devout supporter of the papal throne. Its missionaries sailed on every sea and invaded every habitable land, and the Spanish main while bringing grandeur and the strength to the flag of Aragon and Castile, at the same time meant untold wealth for the church coffers. It is just therefore, that in this hour of trial and misfortune the head of the Catholic church should answer the appeal from its old-time supporter.

The work of the various Good Roads leagues throughout the country is bearing fruit and the concerted movement being made in nearly all the State legislatures is promising for a general improved system of highways. The New York legislature has just passed a measure that will interest those who are preparing road bills to be presented at Sacramento next winter for it makes an innovation as regards the item of expense. It provides that the States shall pay 50 per cent of the cost of the road work, the other half to be a charge on the county. If property owners petition for the improvement they bear 35 per cent of the county's share, but if the county takes the lead, abutting property owners pay but 15 per cent of the cost.

CATTLE AND CROPS.

The announcement from Washington that the Government has issued the necessary orders for the opening of the Stanislaus county reservations to the stockmen for the purpose of moving their herds, is good news for those who have interests in the ranges. The scarcity of rain has had such a disastrous effect on the pasture lands in the grazing districts of the State that it is certain that unless relief, such as has been obtained, were afforded, the losses of the stockmen would be enormous. With however the Governmental privilege, the sheep and cattle will be able to reach the mountain sides and valleys, where even rain is scarce there is enough precipitation to keep a good growth of verdure on the land.

The order is only a fair one anyhow, for although it is not desired to question the advisability of the Government's protecting the forest and mountain stretches of the Yosemite, at the same time the land is part and parcel of the State and the people of California are unquestionably entitled to the use of it during exigencies such as the present one. In point of fact, in some of the central counties, Mariposa for example, there is a constant declaration against being deprived of the land at all, for as they claim—and with some fairness—they are shut off from much of their best pasturage, timber, and mineral soil for the benefit of the rest of the State and nation.

It is well that there is this way of relieving the distress of the stockmen, for otherwise the other agricultural troubles that appear to be impending in California this year would be increased fourfold. There is no possible way to provide feed for the big herds that are scattered throughout Central California, save by finding grazing land, and when this source of supply is cut off the cattlemen practically have to let their stock starve. Now however, they will be able to cover the drought pretty well and millions of dollars worth of property will, in this way, be saved.

As regards the general agricultural outlook it must be admitted that the prospects are anything but good. Reports from the different counties show that in nearly every instance, the crops are showing signs of distress, the fruit in particular being badly set back and in most cases a failure. It is, however, in the possibilities that late rains may come, in which event some of the trouble will be relieved, though not enough, it is feared, to avoid what now threatens to be a bad year.

C. P. Huntington's assurances regarding the completion of the coast line turnish good news for this part of the country. "I believe it would be a fairly good business investment," he says. "There is some difficult work to be done but the road could be completed for perhaps \$3,000,000. I know the people want to see the coast road established. We have looked forward to it for a long time ourselves. It can be done in a year or less, according to the number of men we put to work. This kind of talk makes me look at the rumors that have been abroad of late to the effect that the road is about to be finished as to materialize. The residents down that way are earnestly hoping that it will, for thousands of acres are being set out to sugar beets there and the more transportation facilities the better for the farmers."

The announcement that the new ships purchased from Brazil are to be named after New Orleans and Albany resulting in a lot of kicking from the unsuccessful bidders for the honors. One of the rivals expresses itself in this way: "Thus are the Mississippi and the Hudson honored. Thus do two cities attain an increase of fame, whose interests are protected by artificial barriers, the Southern town by earth levees and the northern by tax levies." The Brooklynites are particularly wrath on account of their sister city beating them out and with a dog-in-the-manger policy are now clamoring to have the name Amazonas retained for one of the ships, out of compliment to Brazil.

Those Bostonese ladies who are fighting the high hat theater ordinance recently passed there are taking advantage of the fact that the measure simply refers to hats and are beating the game by wearing large waving plumes in their hair. They are also clamoring to have the ordinance amended so that ladies will only have to remove their hats if complaints come from those sitting within three rows behind them and furthermore to make it read that the person complaining must give his name and address.

They will have to revive that old song about "hanging men and women for the wearing of the green" judging by the story of the punishment given a British sailor because he wore a shamrock on St. Patrick's Day. It was a foolish move on the part of the officer responsible for the affair for just at this time England is apparently endeavoring to conciliate Ireland with her Local Government measure and the news of the outrage is certain to stir up all the bad blood again.

Milpitas is becoming famous again, this time as a war center. What with the mix-up between the Amazon guards, the Chinese forces and the beligerent officers they have got a pretty good idea down that way of what it will be like when Uncle Sam and Don Hispano take off their coats and sail into each other.

Senator Perkins is not afraid to let everyone see where he stands on the war issue. As an old-time seafaring man he takes to heart the loss of the brave boys on the Maine and that he doesn't go much on Spain's excuses as to the catastrophe is evident by the way he throws down the gauntlet.

Rev. Dr. Briggs likes to keep the limelight turned on himself. All interest in his troubles with the Presbyterian Church having died out he has set the wheels going in another direction by adopting the Episcopal faith. Anything for a free ad.

The railroad on Pike's Peak has gone into insolvency. That old saying about "Pike's Peak or bust" is in order again.

It is a good idea on the part of Congress to appoint these additional Land Department officials for Alaska. In view of the rush that is taking place all over that part of the country it is just as well to adopt means that will prevent squatters' troubles in the future.

The Swiss immigrant just landed at Castle Garden, who is said to measure forty inches around the calf cannot surely be returned home as having no visible means for support.

The other arctic lecturers might as well take to the woods if Andre really turns up. They won't be in his class.

The life insurance companies ought to do a rushing business nowadays.

President McKinley has the floor.

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING.

Nearly 60,000 acres have been reclaimed in Ireland during the past year from bog and marsh land.

"Stranger—"How old is the oldest inhabitant of the village?"

Native—"There ain't none. He died last week."—Tit-Bits.

Miss Florence Higgins has been elected to the chair of oratory in the Northern Indiana College of Law.—Montreal Herald.

"I notice the exclusive people of New York amuse themselves in getting up family trees." "Yes, and their similar forefathers had the same thing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Picadors on the bed room doors of a rural hotel in New England request that "guests will please not bathe on Sunday night as the hot water is needed for the wash on Monday morning."

A determination of Professor Barnard with the Lick telescope places the diameter of Neptune at 32,900 miles—150 years ago and less than that is stated in most text books.—Montreal Herald.

He—"I don't believe in the higher education of girls. The one I marry will know nothing of Latin and such nonsense."

She—"Perhaps not. I can readily understand that the girl who marries you must be very ignorant indeed."—Chicago Daily News.

Recent statistics show that during the past year the criminal record of London has been greater than ever before, although the severity of the law has not relaxed. Last year 139,568 were brought before the bar of justice in London for crimes of various kinds.

Princess Ingeborg, who has just married Prince Carl of Sweden and Norway, has been presented with a magnificent silver toilet service by the women of Denmark. It is an exact counterpart of the one found at the castle of Rosenberg, near Copenhagen, 150 years ago, and is presented by the princess's great ancestor, King Christian VI. to his daughter on her marriage.

Not an Unusual Thing—Dixon—"I don't believe a young Shortleigh is half as extravagant as people say he is."

Hixon—"Perhaps not, but I have noticed that he has a suit of clothes for every day in the week."

Dixon—"Is that so? Why, he always had the same suit on every time I met him."

Hixon—"Well, that's the one."—Chicago News.

Hostess (at party)—"And does your mother allow you to have two pieces of pie when you are at home, Willie?"

Willie (who has asked for a second piece)—"No."

Inquisitive—She—I have had my picture taken once a year every year of my life.

He—How did you manage before photography was invented?—London Judy.

His Idea—"Davy, what's the use of calendars?"

"So's we won't miss the Fourth of July."—Puck.

Impure—Bacon—Is the water you get at your boarding house pure?

Egbert—No; there seems to be a lot of milk in it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Great Forehead—First Boy—My papa knows more than your papa does.

Second Boy—But he doesn't. Did you ever see my papa? His forehead reaches down to the back of his head.

—London Tit-Bits.

Too Bad—She—It seemed too funny today to see young men in overcoats taking young ladies in to treat them to ice cream.

He—Yes. Too bad I left my overcoat at home.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What He Would Give—"Well," said the man with the long hair, after the editor had handed him back his spring poem, "what would you be willing to give me for it?"

"Oh, about ten years, if I could have my way," the discourager of genius replied.—Cleveland Leader.

A Blatant Supposition—"Mistuh Pinkley," said Miss Mina Brown, "does you know what a bird of paradise is?"

"Well," was the reply, "of co'se I doesn't know for sure. But when I see a 'de nex' I wouldn't be surprised to discuvah dat it was a spring chicken."—Washington Star.

EDITORIAL WAIFS.

Justice Willie of the Supreme Court of Texas has just rendered a decision that a debt paid to the State of Texas in Confederate money during the war is void and does not satisfy the debt.

Chauncey Depew has posed as a living picture at a society event in New York. That's nothing. Wait until Side-Talks-With-Girls Boks gets on the road with that lecture and his receptionists.—Indianapolis Journal.

It must have taken away Tom Reed's breath to find some subject on which Congress was unanimous and could vote without seven months of preliminary argument.—Chicago Record.

When it comes to bitter anti-Spanish feeling, William Rash of Elizabeth, N. J., may justly claim to be a jingo of the jingoes. Mr. Rash is a chicken fancier, and among his collection are fifteen black Spanish fowls. Ever since the "Maine" disaster he has been wrough up, and a few days ago his rage became so intense that, arming himself with a knife, he went forth and chopped the inoffending fowls' heads off and threw their bodies in the Elizabeth river.

The secret is out. Mr. Legaleme causes his hair to stand up and encircle his head like a nimbus by the free use of a thin solution of prepared glee dissolved in alcohol.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The latest remark of Kaiser Wilhelm concerns the German flag. The black, he says, represents work, the white

rest and peace, and red war necessary to cement the two together.

Secretary of agriculture Wilson has been getting rare seeds from eastern Europe and Asia—seeds which are noted for their vitality in an infertile environment. These, it is stated, are to be planted in arid sections for the purpose of utilizing, so far as possible, those waste lands.

EXPLAINS THE MILPITAS ROW.

Why Chinese Work at the Milpitas Asparagus Cannery.

The proprietors of the Oakland Preserving Company have issued a statement regarding the recent riot at Milpitas. It says in part:

The employment of Chinese was not a matter of social economy, but of positive necessity (though we hope of temporary necessity).

The Oakland Preserving Company has always been in the vanguard of the promoters of pure and high-class food products. They have not only persistently refused to employ Chinese labor, but have always secured the very best character of white labor. It was for this very reason that the Milpitas cannery is operated solely for the preserving of asparagus. It was located there because it is the center of an important asparagus-raising district, where this vegetable attains an unusually high degree of excellence. This vegetable is of quality, must be put up while crisp and fresh and it is therefore necessary that it be taken direct from the fields to the cannery and that each day's supply be disposed of the same day.

This was the source of the trouble with the employees of the Milpitas cannery. Although it was necessary for the work to generally continue beyond regular hours and sometimes far into the night in order to finish with the day's supply, the employees insisted on quitting when they saw fit.

The Black Cat.

We were coming down through Mississippi ten days ago and the Lady had been armed with all manner of train-bone spool. She had at least nine magazines, novels and books and their collection and care was a matter of no small trouble to her. Just before we reached Jackson the porter, looking down the length of the car, saw her earnestly searching under the seat. He came hurrying up to be of service and begged to know for what he should look.

The Lady again counted over her literary possessions. Century, Scribner, McClure, Puck, Quail, Yale, the Ladies' Home Journal, Yes, certainly, one was missing.

"I had a Black Cat," she said, "but it appears to be lost."

"Good gracious, ma'am!" cried Doc, in dismay. "You forgot, didn't you?"

"Of course I did. But it's gone."

"On this cab?"

"Certainly. I can't find it now. I guess it must be under the seat."

"Why—why—why," helplessly, "You all know I can't let you keep it. I can't let me keep it? Well, I should like to see anybody attempt to keep me out of possession of what I own. Won't you look under the next berth, please?"

"Yes, ma'am! Certainly! But you know the odds are very slight. Can't you try anything like that in the Pullman cab?"

"That made the Lady angry. To err in a selection of reading matter is not inhuman, but to have a colored Pullman porter stand up as a censor at all is what is and what is not good for you to read is something hardly to be tolerated. None of the men folks were at hand to take the job off her hands, so in her gentle, feminine way she did her best.

"I think you are very impudent," she said. "I shall see that your impudence is reported to your superior. You needn't bother to like for me."

But Doc, whose desire to please the Lady caused him to throw rule and regulation and law behind him, said, humbly:

"Remind me. You didn't know the rules, of co'se. But keep it hid, please, ma'am, for if it's found out I lose my job. Then, kneeling in the aisle, he called gently, so as not to arouse the suspicions of the other passengers:

"Kitty, kitty, kitty," he called. "When the Lady heard that, a great, brilliant light broke upon her.

"Why—porter—wait," she said, weakly. "What I lost wasn't an animal, but a book."

"A book, ma'am? Book?"

"Yes, a book of short stories. It is called 'The Black Cat.'"

"Oh," said the porter. "I thought it was a sho' nuff cat." And he was so glad to find that his prospectively remunerative passenger had not set up a wall of Pullman car law-breaking between them that he laughed softly and joyously all the time that it took him to snake the publication out from beneath her.

A Trust in Litigation.

Henry Curry, L. A. Curry, A. A. Curry, Miriam Curry, Robert Curry and the latter's children have filed a complaint against W. W. Norris, John Cunningham, Martha Cunningham and the latter's children. The cause of action is based upon a declaration of trust made by J. J. Curry on July 23, 1885, and accepted by Norris and which the plaintiff alleges has not been kept by the defendant.

Spring Medicine

Is made a necessity by the impure condition of the blood after winter's hearty foods, and breathing vitiated air in home, office, schoolroom or shop. When weak, thin or impure, the blood cannot nourish the body as it should. The demand for cleansing and invigorating is greatly met by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives the blood just the quality and vitality needed to maintain health, properly digest food, build up and steady the nerves and overcome that tired feeling. It is the ideal Spring Medicine. Get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla The One True Blood Purifier. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

MRS. MARTIN WILL NOT GO TO KOTZEBUE.

Many Oaklanders Are Booked to Leave in Three Weeks.

A Hanford Clergyman Grubstaked to Work, off a Church Debt.

Mrs. S. M. Martin, the wife of the evangelist of this city, has abandoned the idea of making a trip to the Klondike.

It was originally the intention of Mrs. Martin to take passage on the Alaska. Her brother, John H. Barnes of Seattle, also intended to try his fortune in the frozen gold fields of the North. In fact, they had paid for their tickets, but when Mrs. Martin returned home a few weeks ago she did not approve of Mrs. Martin making the hazardous trip at this time, and eventually she was persuaded to give it up. When her brother learned this he also gave up the idea of going, and thus the fully paid-up tickets to the Territory of Alaska were left on Rev. Mr. Martin's hands.

The reverend gentleman interested Arthur O. Garrison of the Pacific Christian, San Francisco, and Rev. Mr. Gardner of the First Christian Church, San Francisco, in the Kotzebue Sound gold fields, and they in turn discovered Rev. C. P. Cone, pastor of the Christian Church at Hanford, and agreed to grubstake him to the gold fields, providing he could make arrangements to go. His church was struggling along under a heavy debt, and Mr. Cone went before his congregation, told them of the proposal, he had received, called their attention to the condition of the church, and proposed to them that he would make the trip, and if the church would agree to cancel his family, he would on his return pay off the church indebtedness in the event of his "striking pay dirt."

The congregation accepted the offer, and the Rev. C. P. Cone signed articles with Messrs. Martin, Gardner and Garrison, agreeing in consideration of \$700 to proceed to the gold fields mentioned, and to pay to his three grubstake partners one-half of all gold or other ore secured during the year 1898, and such portion of 1899, or longer, as he deemed expedient to ransom.

B. C. Skinner of Oakland, a member of the First Christian Church of this city, later signed articles with S. M. Martin to the same effect, and C. S. Barnard, also a member of the First Christian Church of Oakland, signed with Mrs. Martin a few days ago, making three Kotzebue Sound gold-seekers in whom Rev. S. M. Martin is interested.

C. S. Barnard is a contractor and builder and was a candidate for Oakland City Council in 1897 on the Popular ticket. B. C. Skinner is a skilled machinist.

Mrs. S. M. Martin will likely make the trip a year from now if the above-mentioned partnership proves a financial success.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Wolfe Ransome, the famous U. C. football player, is shortly expected to return from Yale, where he has been pursuing a post graduate course.

Mrs. Gertrude Wither left for Fresno yesterday, and will spend a month in that city.

Misses Ethel and Carmen Moore and Stanley Moore will start for Europe two weeks from next Saturday. Stanley Moore, who has been seriously ill, is now convalescing.

District Attorney Charles E. Snook left yesterday for a ten days' trip to Arizona.

Mrs. Harry Bacon is expected to return shortly from the East.

Edgar Middleton, who has been seriously ill, is now convalescing.

C. H. Bradley has been visiting in O. C.

Mrs. Jennie Gunther is visiting relatives and friends in Colver county.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Murphy have been visiting relatives and friends at Jackson.

Will H. Levings, the well known newspaper man, and Miss Lillian Walker of Boston will be married at St. Paul's Church today, a high noon. A bachelor supper was given to Mr. Levings Monday evening by Martin Egan. Covers were laid for twelve, and the guests included Mr. Levings, Beach, Davis, M. G. Allen, Roy MacDonald, David Rescoe, Ray Baker, Al Moore, Dr. Harry Peavay, Dr. James Duna, Dr. Hamilton and Bernard Ransome.

John H. Kercheval of the Southern Pacific Company is dangerously ill at his residence, 1811 Valdez street.

C. H. Bradley is spending a few days at Chico.

Judge S. P. Hall spent Saturday trout fishing in the San Lorenzo creek at Folsom. He caught eighty-five fish.

Mrs. Adelaide Hilling of Felton is spending a few days in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Haskell are making a tour of Southern California.

Mrs. Rosestern and Miss Emily Rosestern left today for Europe, where they will join Dr. Rosestern.

Spring millinery. Miss L. M. Williams, 1162 Broadway, Macdonough building.

IN FAVOR OF GOOD ROADS.

The Association Endorses the Superintendent of Streets.

The Executive Committee of the Good Roads Association of Alameda county met at the Acme Club last evening. E. B. Jerome presiding. It was reported that the association had secured several hundred new members.

A committee, composed of Seth Mann, E. B. Jerome and A. B. Nye, was appointed to interview Street Superintendent Miller and the Realty Syndicate in regard to the bad condition of Sixteenth street from Market to Parkland streets.

Resolutions endorsing the Superintendent Miller were adopted, and the secretary was directed to send a copy of the resolutions to the Board of Public Works.

Police Pickings.

Charles Haggerty pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny in the Police Court this morning, and Judge Allen set to-morrow as the date of sentence.

Haggerty was captured last night by Sergeant Morrison, after an exciting chase through the murky recesses of a barge lying at the foot of Alice street. He is accused of petit larceny by George Engle.

Johanna Kiefe, a woman of unsavory notoriety, was found on the barge with Haggerty and was also arrested and charged with vagrancy. She pleaded not guilty this morning, and her case was continued until to-morrow for trial.

WILL RACE FOR THE BIG BURNS HANDICAP.

The Burns handicap, which is to be run Saturday, is attracting the keenest interest in sporting circles. Sixteen horses will probably start in the run for the \$10,000 victory, although this number will depend largely upon the condition of the track. The following horses have accepted the challenge: Savasima, Rubicon, Scott for Bland, Oyster Joe, Buck Massie, Howard Mann, Vinclair, Salvation, Wheel of Fortune, Wont Dance, Captain Reese, Fleur de Lis, Scarborough, Condalia, Makimo, Traverser, Popovavannah, Stordit, the Bland, Oyster Joe, Buck Massie, Dr. Marks and Mid Glenn. The horses Makimo, Mid Glenn, Captain Reese and Howard Mann have doubtless been let in through an oversight on the part of the owners.

There will be five other races besides the Burns handicap.

JOAQUIN ESLABA TO FIGHT FOR LIFE.

He Freely Confessed But Now Wants Freedom From Bars.

Joaquin Esalaba, the self-confessed murderer, who brained William Gates, the tame man, with a leaden cudgel two weeks ago, was arraigned before Judge Ellisworth today. He did not plead, but prayed for one month's time in which to secure an attorney. He explained that this period of time was desired in order that he might obtain money with which to defend himself. The court did not grant his request. The imprisoned man could secure more money in a month than in a week and therefore allowed Esalaba until next Wednesday to appear with counsel.

It is to be inferred from Esalaba's remarks that the murderer has regretted his voluntary confession and is about to make a fight for his life.

MORTUARY.

The funeral of Augustus Frederick Spear took place yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock from St. Francis De Sales Church. The interment will be in Mountain View Cemetery. The deceased was a native of this city, aged 44 years, and died at the home of his parents, Mrs. Mary E. Spear, of Harrison street, Sunday afternoon.

Dorathia Graser, aged 72 years, a native of Hamburg, Germany, died in East Berkeley yesterday morning. The deceased was the mother of Ann G. Graser of East Berkeley.

Ensign B. C. Skinner, a native of Illinois, aged 33 years, died in Diamond Sunday afternoon.

Mary A. Farrell, aged 63, and a native of Ireland, died Sunday at her home, 585 Second street. The remains will be buried in St. Mary's Cemetery, at the Fabiola hospital, April 23.

Erastus A. Scott, aged 32 years, a native of New York, passed away.

THE JUVENILE BRIDE OPENS A HOT FIGHT.

Angie Foster Church, the juvenile wife, who fled with Albert T. Church far out in the heads of San Francisco bay, where their nuptials were celebrated aboard a tug boat, has fled a debutante to the company of her mother-in-law, Sarah Church. She alleges that the court has no jurisdiction over the matter.

Miners, Attention!

Prof. Christy has called a special meeting of the Alameda County Miners' Association to be held at 8 o'clock, at the room of the Board of Trade of San Francisco, No. 202 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

Sealed bids for said property are so-called to be addressed to the undersigned and delivered to H. Smith, secretary of the Board of Trade of San Francisco, No. 202 Market street, San Francisco, Cal., on or before Monday, the 11th day of April, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash in U. S. gold coin. A certified check for 10 per cent of the amount offered must accompany each bid.

Right reserved to reject any and all bids.

M. H. BERNHEIM.

Assignee of Foch & Rogers, insolvent debtors, No. 119 Bush street, San Francisco, Cal.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale the contents of a room and shoe, guns, furnishings, goods, hats and caps, fixtures and other property, formerly belonging to the business conducted by Foch & Rogers at No. 199 Washington street, Oakland, Cal.

Said property can be inspected upon the premises from 3:30 to 5:30 A. M. and from 4:30 to 6 P. M.

An inventory of said property can be seen on the premises, and also at the room of the Board of Trade of San Francisco, No. 202 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

CLEMENT AND THOMAS NAMED.

They Will Preside Over the Police Commissioners and Board of Works.

Dow Must Be Satisfied With a Minor Office During the Coming Year.

The Change of Heads Is Made Quietly, the City Attorney Having Been Excused From Voting.

City Engineer Monte Clement was elected president of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners at the meeting of the Board this morning.

After a small amount of routine business had been transacted Secretary Harry Thomas stated that it was the first regular meeting of the Board of the year and that a president for the ensuing year should be elected.

For a few minutes there was an absolute silence. Then Mayor Thomas placed Mr. Clement in nomination.

"Are there any more nominations?" asked the secretary. There was no answer.

"Call the roll," directed Mr. Dow. Mr. Clement voted for himself. Mayor Thomas voted for Mr. Clement. Mr. Dow refused to vote.

"I'll let you gentlemen elect yourselves," said Mr. Dow.

"You are not favoring the heads of departments, as you talked about doing at the last meeting," said Mr. Clement.

"Not when things are in such a condition," said Mr. Dow. "Still I am showing no hostility."

"How about your vote?" asked Mr. Clement.

"Oh," answered Dow, "you want the place and you will have to elect yourself."

"Well," said Clement, "there's nothing like asking for a thing when you want it. You'll never get it if you don't."

"You might as well sign these bills, now that you are president," said Mr. Dow, showing a lot of bills across the table to Clement.

Clement took up his pen and commenced signing the bills and the matter was ended.

The change in the head of the Police and Fire Commissioners has been expected ever since the combination was formed between Clement and Thomas, whereby Chiefs Lloyd and Fair of the Police and Fire Departments were deposed.

Mr. Dow has held the presidency for the last year but yesterday he was made president of the Police Pension Commissioners and it was then evident that Mr. Clement would take the place of Mr. Dow at the head of the Police and Fire Commissioners.

The appointment of Mr. Clement was predicted exclusively in last evening's Tribune.

Chief Ball of the Fire Department requested permission to have a shed built in the rear of chemical engine house No. 3 for the storage of coal. The matter was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Chief of Police Fletcher recommended the appointment of Special Officer John Cox as a regular officer. Special Harry L. Gilbert to act as regular officer in the absence of C. H. Cole, and James Brannan as a special to act as a substitute officer.

Chief Fletcher also recommended that the sides of the patrol wagon which were ordered constructed by the Council, be removed, stating that "they were very inconvenient and troublesome and took up much valuable time, when placing the stretcher on the wagon in cases of removing ill and injured persons."

All of Chief Fletcher's recommendations were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

F. R. Moore resigned as foreman of engine company No. 2 and Edward Doyle was appointed to the vacancy by the votes of Commissioners Thomas and Clement. Mr. Dow voted "no" on the ground that Doyle was not a member of the Department. Mr. Clement said that Doyle was formerly a fireman.

Doyle was recommended by Chief Ball of the Fire Department.

MAYOR THOMAS AGAIN ELECTED.

He is Chosen President of the Board of Works.

When the Board of Public Works met after the meeting of the Police and Fire Commissioners, Secretary Harry Thomas stated that the Board of Works would also have to elect a presiding officer.

Commissioner Clement, according to the programme as printed in the Tribune, nominated the Mayor.

There were no further nominations and Secretary Thomas called the roll. Mr. Clement voted for the Mayor.

Mr. Dow again asked to be excused. When the secretary called the Mayor's name, the latter voted:

"Thomas."

Mayor Thomas was therefore declared re-elected. He has served as president of the Board since his election.

tion as Mayor and, by the action of the Board this morning, he will continue to do so during his term.

"I did not propose to be a party to this thing," said Mr. Dow, after the meeting, "Mayor Thomas and Mr. Clement formed a combination and they have fixed up a programme without consulting me. The only thing for them to do was to elect themselves."

Another matter which came up before the Board of Public Works was the report of City Expert Morgan on the condition of the office.

The expert's report was as follows: "Gentlemen—I beg leave to report that I have examined and checked the books and vouchers of the clerk of the Board of Public Works from April 1, 1897, to April 5, 1898.

"There has been received from sales of sundry articles and materials, per record on file, \$202.55. Of this amount, \$132.85, has been paid to the City Treasurer, per his receipt on file, and \$70 has been paid to the Board of Education as per receipt on file.

"There has also been received for house moving, \$30, which has been turned over to the City Treasurer, as per his receipt on file.

"There is on hand in the hands of the clerk, coin amounting to \$165, as per actual count for sidewalk permits."

"I found the books to have been kept in a neat, business-like and satisfactory manner and all funds satisfactorily accounted for.

"Yours respectfully,
"E. H. MORGAN."

The resolutions endorsing Street Superintendent Miller from the Alameda County Good Roads Association, Merchants' Exchange, and Board of Trade were filed.

Seven large petitions from property owners for the appointment of Melvin H. Holmes as Superintendent of Streets were filed.

The Superintendent of Streets was directed to remove the sewer flusher at Willow and Atlantic streets, and to construct a catch basin at Seventh and Market streets.

C. Gray of 814 East Fifteenth street, J. Beebe, and Frank Ash applied for positions as street sprinkler.

J. F. Street, as attorney for A. G. Rhodes, filed charges against N. A. McCoy, a street sprinkler, to the effect that McCoy had refused to pay a debt of \$10.00. The matter was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

INCREASE OF LIBRARY WORK.

More Help Will Soon Be Needed by the Librarian.

The Free Library Trustees met last night and transacted much routine business.

In his report Librarian Petersen says: "I have to report, in addition to the statistics foregoing that the 'two book system' adopted by the Board of Trustees at their last meeting has been put in operation and is generally appreciated.

"The leasing of duplicate cards, upon which only works other than fiction or juvenile will be issued, was begun on the 15th inst., and as the report shows 261 borrowers have availed themselves of this privilege. The two book system naturally increases the number of books circulated. The circulation of this month is 1,552 volumes, an increase of 1,180 volumes over the report of the previous month, and the largest monthly circulation in the history of the library.

"This is very gratifying, especially as a better class of literature is being called for and a better class of books issued. An increase of borrowers and of books circulated naturally increases the labor of the already busy attendants. We cannot help but realize that the time is not far distant when our force of attendants must be increased in order to attend properly to the many demands of our patrons."

"Herewith is a financial statement showing the condition of the Library Fund: The receipts thus far have been \$13,247.33, and the expenditures \$18,089.25, leaving a balance of \$158.88.

"The probable amount yet to be derived from taxes and other sources will be \$5,043.29. There will probably be a delinquency according to the Auditor's estimate of about \$400. This will leave the Library Fund \$5,752.75 with which to maintain and conduct the library and reading rooms to the end of the fiscal year."

WEST OAKLAND WANTS A WHARF.

Several Matters Are Handled by the Improvement Club.

There was considerable discussion last evening at the West Oakland Improvement Club over the Twelfth street extension and the proposed wharf matter. The wharf proposition is now one of the most important matters being agitated by the organization, and as William Walsh, the treasurer of the club, stated last evening, as soon as a wharf will have been commenced from the West Oakland water front the prosperity of West Oakland can then be assured.

The proposed removal of the Pumpkins school was strongly opposed by the club, and a resolution was passed stating the sense of the members to that effect.

The matter of having the streets at the West end sprinkled was reported by Mr. Drake, who informed the club that he had interviewed Street Superintendent Miller in regard to the same, who in turn immediately placed a watching cart in that locality.

BRITAIN'S BLUNDER IN THE FAR EAST.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A dispatch to the World from London says: "The promised statement by Arthur J. Balfour, Government leader and Acting Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons on the Eastern question was a profound disappointment."

"The House was crowded, and every Embassy except the Russian was represented in the diplomatic gallery."

"Mr. Balfour's announcement was as feeble in manner as in matter, and it was received with marked coolness by the supporters of the Government. They listened with unconcealed humiliation to the long tale of Russian diplomatic triumphs, followed by a single substantial advantage obtained for England. The fact that Balfour's tone in speaking of Russia was consistently hostile, showing a deep sense of injury and apprehension of future aggression, only accentuated the weakness of the British Government in making no adequate counter move to the occupation of Port Arthur and Tientsin."

"Sir Charles Dilke put the case in a nutshell when he said: 'This policy of leaving Wei Hai Wei was adopted last Wednesday to throw dust in the eyes of the public and satisfy the critics of the Government in the Ministry press. Wei Hai Wei is a barren, unproductive island, and Mr. Chamberlain answered my question whether the Government proposed to fortify it. As to the assurances of China in relation to the Yang Tse valley, they are equally illusory, as the valley has no frontiers and could not be defended if Russia chose to descend upon it.'"

"The important feature of Balfour's statement, considered by politicians to indicate possible future developments, was his appeal to the commercial nations of the world—the United States, France and Germany—to join with England to prevent Russia from absorbing the Chinese trade, but the belief is universal that the Government from being rebuffed by Balfour's general outline of its far Eastern policy."

MANY EASTERN GUESTS ARRIVE.

The Boyes Family Holds a Re-Union After Long Separation.

Among the most prominent of Eastern tourists who arrived in Oakland this week were Mrs. Joseph McCausland and daughter, Miss Grace McCausland, of Toronto, Canada, who were part of the company which included Henry George and millionaire Woodbury of New York.

Mrs. McCausland's arrival has brought about a most interesting family reunion at the residence of her son, the well known physician, Dr. Edwin J. Boyes, at 122 Lake street. It is the first time the family have all been together for fifteen years, and consequently is an event of great rejoicing. While spending the summer in Oakland, Mrs. McCausland will be the guest of her four sons, Dr. Edwin J. Boyes, Dr. William J. Boyes, Dr. Herbert J. Boyes and Dr. Ernest B. Boyes, all well known professional men of this city and San Francisco, who are permanently located here.

Holmes Arrested for Battery.

James Holmes, who was recently sued for divorce by his wife without avail, has now been arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace. Mrs. Holmes declares that he came to her store at Thirty-fourth street and Persimonia yesterday with an express wagon and moved a lot of goods to 854 San Pablo avenue.

To Alter a Church.

The contract has been let to M. L. Libbey to make alterations in the First Methodist Church at a cost of \$5,500. The work is to be completed in seventy working days.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Instructions have been cabled to Commander W. H. Brownson, directing him to return to the United States without delay, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald. These instructions were sent to him at Rome and he expected that he will take passage to the United States on board the American line steamer St. Paul on her return trip next week.

The St. Paul will be converted into an auxiliary cruiser and placed under the command of Commander Brownson so that he will be able to carefully inspect her during her homeward-bound voyage.

This government could have procured the armored cruisers Varese and Giuseppe Garibaldi, but these vessels will be completed in the fall, and therefore could not be of any service in the event of war. A determined effort was made to purchase two armored cruisers in commission in the Italian navy, but the Italian government declined to part with them.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balances, \$224,566,724; gold reserve, \$176,388,181.

East Oakland Republicans.

The Seventh Ward Republican Club will hold its annual election at Judge Lawrence's office on East Twelfth street, Friday evening, W. A. Dow is the retiring president. There are two other Republican clubs in the Seventh Ward, the Young Men's Republican Club, presided over by Harry Melvin, and the East Oakland Republican Union League, of which James Laque is president.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Cuban Junta through its counsel, Horatio S. Rubens, made an important statement to-day. It declares in the most unequivocal language that the Cuban Provisional Government and the Cuban army would reject absolutely intervention by the United States unless it should be preceded by a recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic; that if the United States persisted in intervening without recognition

ing Cuban independence, the Cuban Government and military forces would refuse to co-operate, and that if the United States troops should be sent to Cuba upon the basis of intervention without independence, the Cuban army would in the last resort turn its arms against the United States.

After quoting from an address to the people of the United States issued by Mr. Palma on March 17th, Mr. Rubens says: "In the face of the present proposal of intervention without previous recognition, it is necessary for us to go a step farther and say that we must an divil regard such intervention as nothing less than a declaration of war by the United States against the Cuban revolutionists. If intervention should take place on that basis, and the United States land an armed force on Cuban soil, we shall treat that force as an enemy to be opposed and, if possible, expelled, so long as the recognition of a free Cuban Republic is withheld. I do not mean to say that the Cuban army will assemble on the coast to resist the landing of Federal troops, but that it will remain in the interior, refusing to co-operate, declining to acknowledge any American authority, ignoring and rejecting the intervention to every possible extent. Should the United States troops succeed in expelling the Spanish, should the United States then declare a protectorate over the island, however provisional or tentative, and seek to extend its authority, it will be resisted."

"When the remarks of Mr. Rubens, Counsel for the Cuban Junta was shown Secretary Long, he declined to make any statement in connection therewith, saying it was a matter for the President and he was not at liberty to speak on that phase of the Cuban question."

CUBA NOW OBJECTS.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Cuban Junta through its counsel, Horatio S. Rubens, made an important statement to-day. It declares in the most unequivocal language that the Cuban Provisional Government and the Cuban army would reject absolutely intervention by the United States unless it should be preceded by a recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic; that if the United States persisted in intervening without recognition

ing Cuban independence, the Cuban Government and military forces would refuse to co-operate, and that if the United States troops should be sent to Cuba upon the basis of intervention without independence, the Cuban army would in the last resort turn its arms against the United States.

After quoting from an address to the people of the United States issued by Mr. Palma on March 17th, Mr. Rubens says: "In the face of the present proposal of intervention without previous recognition, it is necessary for us to go a step farther and say that we must an divil regard such intervention as nothing less than a declaration of war by the United States against the Cuban revolutionists. If intervention should take place on that basis, and the United States land an armed force on Cuban soil, we shall treat that force as an enemy to be opposed and, if possible, expelled, so long as the recognition of a free Cuban Republic is withheld. I do not mean to say that the Cuban army will assemble on the coast to resist the landing of Federal troops, but that it will remain in the interior, refusing to co-operate, declining to acknowledge any American authority, ignoring and rejecting the intervention to every possible extent. Should the United States troops succeed in expelling the Spanish, should the United States then declare a protectorate over the island, however provisional or tentative, and seek to extend its authority, it will be resisted."

"When the remarks of Mr. Rubens, Counsel for the Cuban Junta was shown Secretary Long, he declined to make any statement in connection therewith, saying it was a matter for the President and he was not at liberty to speak on that phase of the Cuban question."

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Cuban Junta through its counsel, Horatio S. Rubens, made an important statement to-day. It declares in the most unequivocal language that the Cuban Provisional Government and the Cuban army would reject absolutely intervention by the United States unless it should be preceded by a recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic; that if the United States persisted in intervening without recognition

ing Cuban independence, the Cuban Government and military forces would refuse to co-operate, and that if the United States troops should be sent to Cuba upon the basis of intervention without independence, the Cuban army would in the last resort turn its arms against the United States.

After quoting from an address to the people of the United States issued by Mr. Palma on March 17th, Mr. Rubens says: "In the face of the present proposal of intervention without previous recognition, it is necessary for us to go a step farther and say that we must an divil regard such intervention as nothing less than a declaration of war by the United States against the Cuban revolutionists. If intervention should take place on that basis, and the United States land an armed force on Cuban soil, we shall treat that force as an enemy to be opposed and, if possible, expelled, so long as the recognition of a free Cuban Republic is withheld. I do not mean to say that the Cuban army will assemble on the coast to resist the landing of Federal troops, but that it will remain in the interior, refusing to co-operate, declining to acknowledge any American authority, ignoring and rejecting the intervention to every possible extent. Should the United States troops succeed in expelling the Spanish, should the United States then declare a protectorate over the island, however provisional or tentative, and seek to extend its authority, it will be resisted."

"When the remarks of Mr. Rubens, Counsel for the Cuban Junta was shown Secretary Long, he declined to make any statement in connection therewith, saying it was a matter for the President and he was not at liberty to speak on that phase of the Cuban question."

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

SAN DOMINGO'S SYMPATHY IS WITH AMERICA.

May Sell Us a Warship in Case of Conflict.

Government of Hayti Will Remain Entirely Neutral.

AMERICAN CONSUL BUYS COAL.

Secretary Long Says the United States Has Not Acquired Samana Bay.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says: "Hayti, through her Minister here, M. St. Legere, has informed the State Department of her intention to remain entirely neutral in case of war between the United States and Spain. San Domingo, on the other hand, has intimated to this Government that her wishes lie with the American people, and she will make public acknowledgment to the world of her desire to aid the United States in every way possible, even to her own cost by parting with one of her naval vessels."

"Secretary Long says he knows nothing of the reported acquisition by this Government of an island in Samana bay which was to be a site for a coaling station."

"It would be impossible for this Government to take territory without the consent of Congress, and in view of the action of the Senate in rejecting the Lodge resolution for the purchase of the Danish West Indies, it is evident to the administration that a treaty with San Domingo for the cession of Samana bay would meet with a similar fate."

"But in the event of war the naval authorities would undoubtedly seize a point in the West Indies, possibly Samana bay, and employ it as a base of operations against Porto Rico. This could be done without the consent of San Domingo, but that Government would probably object, at least on the surface, to such action, in order to prevent herself from liability growing out of violation of neutrality."

"Anticipating that American troops-of-war cruising against Porto Rico will need coal, instructions were sent some days ago to the American Consul at St. Thomas, directing him to purchase as much bituminous coal at that point as his discretion dictated. This coal is now the property of the United States, and cannot therefore be obtained by Spanish vessels."

"The authorities are confident that Denmark will not consider that she is violating her neutral obligations by permitting American vessels to get their own coal. In order to prevent any protest, it is proposed to have a number of lighters take the coal out to American men-of-war if necessary."

"The authorities deeply regret the action of the Senate in rejecting at this time the proposition to purchase the Danish West Indies, and they say it may have an important bearing upon the relations between the United States and Denmark in the event of a war. Naturally Spain is trying to work up a sentiment against the United States, and it is expected she will use the St. Thomas matter as the basis of her insinuations."

"Confident that Great Britain will remain neutral, the authorities are making no attempt to purchase coal in Jamaica. It has been decided to abandon the effort to establish coaling stations on Swan and Navassa Islands. In fact, Hayti might object to the use of Navassa Island as a coaling station. An attorney of the Haytian Legation stated that Hayti had a prior claim to the island, and if the United States were to use it as a coaling station, the Government might be liable to Spain for damages. On the other hand, it is contended by the authorities that Navassa Island is a guano island, owned by an American corporation, and is therefore the property of the United States."

BROWNSON IS ORDERED HOME.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Instructions have been cabled to Commander W. H. Brownson, directing him to return to the United States without delay, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald. These instructions were sent to him at Rome and he expected that he will take passage to the United States on board the American line steamer St. Paul on her return trip next week.

The St. Paul will be converted into an auxiliary cruiser and placed under the command of Commander Brownson so that he will be able to carefully inspect her during her homeward-bound voyage.

This government could have procured the armored cruisers Varese and Giuseppe Garibaldi, but these vessels will be completed in the fall, and therefore could not be of any service in the event of war. A determined effort was made to purchase two armored cruisers in commission in the Italian navy, but the Italian government declined to part with them.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balances, \$224,566,724; gold reserve, \$176,388,181.

East Oakland Republicans.

The Seventh Ward Republican Club will hold its annual election at Judge Lawrence's office on East Twelfth street, Friday evening, W. A. Dow is the retiring president. There are two other Republican clubs in the Seventh Ward, the Young Men's Republican Club, presided over by Harry Melvin, and the East Oakland Republican Union League, of which James Laque is president.

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Cuban Junta through its counsel, Horatio S. Rubens, made an important statement to-day. It declares in the most unequivocal language that the Cuban Provisional Government and the Cuban army would reject absolutely intervention by the United States unless it should be preceded by a recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic; that if the United States persisted in intervening without recognition

ing Cuban independence, the Cuban Government and military forces would refuse to co-operate, and that if the United States troops should be sent to Cuba upon the basis of intervention without independence, the Cuban army would in the last resort turn its arms against the United States.

After quoting from an address to the people of the United States issued by Mr. Palma on March 17th, Mr. Rubens says: "In the face of the present proposal of intervention without previous recognition, it is necessary for us to go a step farther and say that we must an divil regard such intervention as nothing less than a declaration of war by the United States against the Cuban revolutionists. If intervention should take place on that basis, and the United States land an armed force on Cuban soil, we shall treat that force as an enemy to be opposed and, if possible, expelled, so long as the recognition of a free Cuban Republic is withheld. I do not mean to say that the Cuban army will assemble on the coast to resist the landing of Federal troops, but that it will remain in the interior, refusing to co-operate, declining to acknowledge any American authority, ignoring and rejecting the intervention to every possible extent. Should the United States troops succeed in expelling the Spanish, should the United States then declare a protectorate over the island, however provisional or tentative, and seek to extend its authority, it will be resisted."

"When the remarks of Mr. Rubens, Counsel for the Cuban Junta was shown Secretary Long, he declined to make any statement in connection therewith, saying it was a matter for the President and he was not at liberty to speak on that phase of the Cuban question."

By Associated Press to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Cuban Junta through its counsel, Horatio S. Rubens, made an important statement to-day. It declares in the most unequivocal language that the Cuban Provisional Government and the Cuban army would reject absolutely intervention by the United States unless it should be preceded by a recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic; that if the United States persisted in intervening without recognition

ing Cuban independence, the Cuban Government and military forces would refuse to co-operate, and that if the United States troops should be sent to Cuba upon the basis of intervention without independence, the Cuban army would in the last resort turn its arms against the United States.

After quoting from an address to the people of the United States issued by Mr. Palma on March 17th, Mr. Rubens says: "In the face of the present proposal of intervention without previous recognition, it is necessary for us to go a step farther and say that we must an divil regard such intervention as nothing less than a declaration of war by the United States against the Cuban revolutionists. If intervention should take place on that basis, and the United States land an armed force on Cuban soil, we shall treat that force as an enemy to be opposed and, if possible, expelled, so long as the recognition of a free Cuban Republic is withheld. I do not mean to say that the Cuban army will assemble on the coast to resist the landing of Federal troops, but that it will remain in the interior, refusing to co-operate, declining to acknowledge any American authority, ignoring and rejecting the intervention to every possible extent. Should the United States troops succeed in expelling the Spanish, should the United States then declare a protectorate over the island, however provisional or tentative, and seek to extend its authority, it will be resisted."

"When the remarks of Mr. Rubens, Counsel for the Cuban Junta was shown Secretary Long, he declined to make any statement in connection therewith, saying it was a matter for the President and he was not at liberty to speak on that phase of the Cuban question."

KAHN BROS.

GRAND CONCERT SATURDAY NIGHT

PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

EASTER OFFERINGS

All departments showing complete lines. Millinery room overflowing with choice styles, trimmed and untrimmed. Cloak and Suit Department claim the attention of intending purchasers; Children's Coats in great variety. And in this way we could speak of all departments.

SPRING MILLINERY

SPECIAL EASTER OFFERINGS

Any \$1.00 Sailor, offered special this week.....75c
Any \$1.00 Leghorn, offered special this week.....75c
Another lot of Mexican Sombreros.....48c
And many other bargains in this department.

SPECIAL ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

DRESS GOODS—All wool mixtures, valued at fifty cents, see Twelfth street window, at.....24c yard
Not more than one suit to a customer.

Children's Coats.

Sizes—one to five years. Colors navy, red, green and cadet blue, like illustration, \$1.50

Infants' and Children's Headwear

This style Hat—Straw crown, pleating, Organdie Bow and strings, with Satin Ribbon finish—usual price, \$2. We show them at.....\$1.25

This is a fine wash Hat—just like cut—trimmed with lace edge, white and colors.....\$2.50

Sizes—one to five years. Colors red and blue, handsomely braided, like illustration \$2.50.

This beautiful Bonnet (exact representation) made of finest materials.....\$1.74

Same style—cheaper quality.....99c

Sizes—one to five years. Stylish mixtures a nobby garment handsomely trimmed, five dollar value, \$3.50.

There are many—very many—styles here which it is impossible to place before you; but inspection will prove that you will find best stock right here. Prices from.....\$0c to \$2.50

See Twelfth Street Windows

A lot of fifty to fifty

NOTICE.

**State and County Taxes for the
Year 1897.**

**STATE AND COUNTY TAXES FOR
the year 1897.**

To all taxpayers in the county of Alameda, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Tax Collector of the county of Alameda, State of California, will receive

Notice is hereby given that the assessment book for State and county taxes for the year 1897, on all property within the county of Alameda, has been received by me, and that the taxes as shown by said assessment book are now due and payable at my office in the Court House of said county of Alameda, in the city of Oakland, county of Alameda, State of California, every day (except legal holidays).

The taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property in said county of Alameda, will be due and payable on the

SECOND MONDAY IN OCTOBER IN THE YEAR 1897.

At my office in the Court House of said Alameda county, situated in the city of Oakland, in and to the effecting of the legal holiday) during office hours as fixed by law, and will be delinquent on the

LAST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1897.

At 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent interest will be added to the taxes, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April, 1898, five per cent interest be added thereto.

And I further certify that the re-

LAST MONDAY IN APRIL, 1968.

At 8 o'clock P. M., of said day, and thereafter until noon of the next day, the undersigned will receive and accept for payment all taxes due and payable by persons liable to pay such taxes, who have failed to pay the same prior to the first installment, as herein provided, in due and payable.

And notice is hereby further given that, in accordance with said Section 3740 of the Political Code of the State of California, and after the second Monday in October

second installment, before delinquency thereof, or, if delinquent, together with the percentage added thereto, as is above set forth, may be paid to me at my office as aforesaid, at any time during business hours as aforesaid, and after said

SECOND MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1897.

And upon such full payment being made full receipts for the taxes, both first and second installments, will be given in accordance with law.

Dated at Oakland, California, this 11th day of October, 1897.

JAMES B. BARBER,
Tax Collector of the county of Alameda,
State of California.

ASSESSOR'S
Notice to Taxpayers
ALSO POLL TAX NOTICE.

Oakland, March 7th, 1888.
All Persons, Firms, Companies, Corporations and Associations are required to deliver at the Assessor's office, at the Court House, City of Oakland, County of Alameda, California, a true and correct copy of the list of the names of the persons, firms, companies, corporations and associations, and of the property owned by them, for the purpose of assessing the same, for the year 1888, on or before the 10th day of March, 1888.

meda, on or before March 21st, 1898, a statement under oath of all the property, both real and personal, of the decedent, and of the persons claiming to be his heirs, or persons in trust for others, at 12 o'clock meridian of the day.

First Monday of March, 1898.

In accordance with Sec. 3623, Political Code, every person who refuses or neglects to furnish the statement as provided for in Section 3623, the Politician Code, becomes liable to a fine of one hundred dollars and the value fixed by the Assessor on their property must not be reduced by the Board of Equalization.

Persons not owning real estate that have been assessed in the wrong name or error have appeared on their tax bills, and requested to be assessed by mail on or before March 21st, 1898, so that the proper corrections may be made on the assessment roll.

Assessment blanks may be obtained at the Assessor's office, room one, Court House, before 10 o'clock.

Poll Tax Must Be Paid on Demand.

Notice is hereby given that the State Poll Tax of two dollars for the year 1898 is now due and payable at my office, Room 202 Court House, or to a Deputy Assessor.

Sec. 2829 of the Political Code reads as follows:

Every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one years of age is liable to pay a poll tax of two dollars.

First Monday in March and the First Monday in July, then it shall be three dollars.

Sec. 3846 of the Political Code makes it the duty of every person liable therefor, as on the neglect or refusal of such person to pay, any personal property owned by such person.

Under Sections 428 to 436 every person who refuses to give his own name or the name of any person in his employ, or who in any manner obstructs or delays the work of his deputies in the collection of

State Poll Tax, is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of \$500 or imprisonment in the County Jail, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Only those persons under twenty-one, over sixty years of age are exempt. Poll tax must be paid on demand.

HENRY P. DALTON,
Assessor of Alameda County
Oakland, California.

Order to Show Cause.

In the Superior Court of the county,
Alameda.

In the matter of E. W. Corder, an
insolvent debtor.

Given reading and filing the amended

petition of Jas. P. Taylor, Kullman, S
& Co. (a corporation), N. P. Peterson
& Co. (a copartnership), Henry Cowell
Co. and Wm. Storm, and good cause
appearing therefor:

It is ordered that F. W. Corder be
appear before this Court, at the Court
room thereof, in Department 2, cor
ty of Alameda, on the 23d day
April, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

And it is further ordered, that until further order of this Court the said B. shall be and he is hereby forbidden

Order be and
transfer any property, and its enjoyment
and collection or receiving any debt
from
and the debtors of the said F. W. Cor-
der are hereby forbidden to pay any debt
of the said F. W. Corder, or to deliver to
said F. W. Corder, or to deliver to any
any property belonging to him, or to any
person, firm or corporation for his use,
dated Jan. 20th, 1895.

W. E. GREENE,
Judge of the Superior Court.

BREARY & WHITE, Attys for C-
itors, 1004 Broadway, Oakland, Ca

BEN HILL GIVES HIS LIFE FOR MURDERING HIS WIFE.

The Fatal Rope Does Its Deadly Work This Morning.

On the Scaffold He Advises the Spectators to Seek Religion.

Without a Tremor the Condemned Mounts the Steps and Goes to His Doom.

PRISON SAN QUENTIN, April 6.—"I AM GUILTY OF THE CRIME FOR WHICH I AM ABOUT TO SUFFER THE PENALTY. IT IS A JUST PUNISHMENT AND I AM WILLING TO UNDERGO IT BECAUSE I KNOW THAT AS SOON AS THE SOUL IS OUT OF MY BODY I SHALL BE WITH JESUS."

Thus spoke Ben L. Hill, the wife murderer, this morning at 10:32 o'clock on the scaffold in the penitentiary at this place. An instant later he was suspended from the gallows, his neck broken in a fall of seven feet, and nine minutes later he was pronounced dead.

It was the most successful execution ever held in San Quentin and Hill proved himself the gamest man who ever mounted the prison scaffold.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Warden Hale entered the cell of the condemned man, and after a conference with Hill, returned to the gallows chamber and said that Hill had no objection to allowing the visitors and newspaper men to call on him, but that he would not say anything to any of them because he desired to make an address from the scaffold.

The visitors were then admitted to the condemned cell, where Hill had for an hour or more been engaged in spiritual converse with Prison Chaplain

Drahms and Staff Captain of the Salvation Army. Hill rose to greet the visitors, partially sustaining himself by resting his left hand on the back of a small chair. The smile peculiar to his features was still there, though there was a tinge of sadness in it, and the complexion had assumed an ashen hue.

Warden Hale drew the warrant from his pocket and said to Hill:

"I will now read the warrant for your death—unless you desire to waive the reading."

"You need not read it," said Hill. "I will waive the reading."

"Hill waives the reading," said the warden.

The document was then pocketed. Captain Reed and Chaplain Drahms standing aloof during the formality. "I will bid you good bye, then," said the warden, saying which he withdrew, hat in hand, from the presence of the prisoner. The cell was again locked and the condemned man was allowed to remain for the few remaining moments in the companionship of his spiritual associates.

Newspaper men and other visitors then retired to the gallows room. The fatal noose dangled from the cross beam. The three men who were to cut the fatal cord were within the chamber on the scaffold, but were not visible to the spectators.

Hangman Lunt, who has sent sixteen men into eternity through the scaffold, sat in a corner, seemingly less concerned than the most disinterested spectator.

There was a sound of heavy feet in the cell room, and the door leading to the gallows chamber opened. Out came Dr. W. M. Lawlor. Then appeared Warden Hale, and after him Chaplain Drahms and Captain Reed, Turnkey Jamieson and the death watch, Guards Arbogast and Jones, between which last two mentioned Hill walked with his arms manacled to a belt which girt his waist. The murderer walked the steps smiling, as if going to a wedding. There was a slight increase in the ashen which mantled his features, which was caused partially by a slight breeze and the drab tones of the surrounding wood work.

When Hill had reached the platform Hangman Lunt left his seat in the corner and quickly walked up the stairs of the scaffold.

By this time Hill had advanced to the front railing of the gibbet and with an expression of glee as if he were acknowledging a kindness from friends, and with scarcely a tremor in his voice said:

"I wish to say to you, my friends, that I am happy in the thought that I have found Jesus, and I hope you will be able to know the pleasure of being kept up by the good Redeemer. He has kept me for a year and a half and has sustained me. He sustained me in my solitary confinement and he sustains me now. I am guilty of the crime for which I am about to suffer the penalty. It is a just punishment and I am willing to undergo it because I know that as soon as the soul is out of my body, I shall be with Jesus. Jesus will be with you in your sorrow so that you can leave all in his hand. He will keep you in all your troubles. I hope you will feel as I do. I know there is a little sorrow in dying, but I am resigned, and I thank God for all that he has done with me. I will say good-bye and may God bless you all."

The last tones "dropped somewhat. There was a twitching of the lips, but there was no semblance of a break down. He turned his head, looked at Hangman Lunt, stepped backward and stood rigid as a statue upon the fatal door.

The death-watch tightly strapped the legs together, and the noose was fixed around the neck by Lunt. The black cap was then thrown over the



BENJAMIN L. HILL, WHO PAID THE DEATH PENALTY.

head with dispatch. Lunt raised his right hand. That was the signal to the men in the box. There was a rattle of timbers, a clatter of iron springs, a snapping sound as the bolts were shot, and the trap was caught as it dropped downward and backward, and simultaneously the body of Hill dropped and remained suspended from the gibbet. The head dropped on the right shoulder. A dark bluish hue suffused a small part of the neck which was visible beneath the rope. The hands turned ashy pale on the backs and at the finger tips. After the fall, there was not a movement of the body. There was not a twitch in the muscles. The neck had been broken in an instant.

Dr. W. M. Lawlor, the prison physician; Dr. J. J. Spottiswood of Mill Valley, and Wynne of San Francisco, immediately sought for evidence of life in the suspended form. The pulse was as follows, per minute, until it was announced that all was over: First minute, 26, second, 30; third, 20; fourth, 15; fifth, 18; sixth, 25; seventh, 25; eighth, 27. In the ninth minute after the drop, the heart was still beating but the pulse had ceased. At the tenth minute, Dr. Lawlor announced that the heart had beaten its last.

During the first minute after the drop, there were only three respirations. In the second minute respiration had ceased forever.

The body was taken in charge by S. E. Reinhard of the Clerks undertaking parlors, 907 Mission street, and was taken to that place, where after being attended to properly will be forwarded East to the home of Hill's brother in Des Moines, Iowa.

Executioner Lunt said after the work: "He was the gamest man I ever saw on the scaffold, and he is the sixteenth man I have worked on. Durrant was not in it with him. He was cool and spoke longer and better and with less trembling than Durrant did."

Turnkey Jamieson voiced the same sentiments, and there was not a visitor, many of whom had witnessed executions in various places, who did not openly commend the coolness and smiling characteristics of the man, who, on the instant of a shocking death, could meet his fate so bravely. Even the admission by Hill that he was being properly punished could not make some of them believe that he would not have been sufficiently punished had he been given life imprisonment.

"Two minutes before Hill left his cell for the gallows," said Captain Reed, "he was writing letters to friends. I shook him by the hand and bade him good-bye. There was more of a trembling in my hand than there was in his at the time. He had on his person at the time a photograph of himself and his wife, taken together. He had another photograph of his son. 'You see,' he said to me, 'that I have all my family with me.' He has written a number of letters to friends and given me messages to be given to Salvationists, which I shall give at the proper time. They were messages of congratulation and confidence in the Lord.

Among those who witnessed the execution besides those whose names appear above were: Dr. B. Appel of San Francisco; J. A. Tippen, J. Allen, deputy sheriff of San Francisco; W. J. Eden of the Chronicle; T. Runyon, Call; H. Map, T. Nunan and F. W. Birgan of the Examiner; Louis Scharenberg, California Democrat; Arthur Howson, W. A. Miller, Capt. Herring, Guards Hall, Kelley, Chas. Springler, San Francisco; M. S. Abrams, San Francisco; Dr. Gross, San Francisco; Dr. Morrison, Los Angeles; E. W. Stud-

in need of strength. It gives us some-thing to live for. It is a source of consolation to me.

HILL'S GRATITUDE.

"I have many friends in Oakland and I wish you would thank them through the Tribune for the kindness they have shown to me. Many of those are friends that I never knew. Words cannot express my feeling toward them. They are all true friends. Mr. Foots did all he could and I know he had hopes to save me."

Hill was asked if he felt any hostility toward his wife for the fancied wrong which he thought she had done him, and whether he forgave her and all his enemies. He evaded the question, as if not relishing a talk upon the subject of his crime, and said:

BLOTS OUT THE CRIME.

"When a man is converted, he has no enemies. They are all friends. When I gave myself to Jesus, I forgot all who had done wrong to me. I have given my heart to God. As far as I am concerned, I am willing to depart and be with Jesus in Portland and come here only as long as he has work for that man to do here. When that work is done, God takes him away. As he has seen fit to call me, I am willing to go. I feel that it is a joy to feel that you are going to meet Jesus."

ENCOURAGES PRISON WORK.

"You may put this down as coming from me. Tell those who are engaged in prison evangelical work to keep right along in the service. It is great work. I praise God for the good work he has done for me. The work in the jail in saving souls is really God's own work. I bless the day that Lieutenant Sawyer, now Captain Sawyer of the Salvation Army came to see me at the jail in Oakland. It was my salvation. It has given me Jesus my hope and my consolation."

"I have no fear in going to the scaffold. I shall go smiling because it will be a walk to heaven."

Hill closed his conversation with a smile, bowed his visitors from the cell and then sat down and wrote letters.

HEROIC DEVOTION OF A WOMAN.

There is something heroic and pathetic in the devotion of this poor woman, Mrs. E. D. Hill, to the unfortunate murderer. She has come all the way from Iowa to try to save Hill's life. Scarcely supplied with means, she has arrived in Oakland with an interest in her cause which has been the marvel of those who knew of the work in progress. Some of the wealthiest men in this county listened to her story and added her by their purses. Dis-tinguished attorneys were moved by her plea and went far as they could to have gone for a relative of their own to avert the deed of execution. But all failed. On Saturday last the poor woman seemed to realize that all was lost. She went to San Quentin and tearfully begged that she be allowed to see her husband. The condemned man was unmoved. He smiled and expressed himself as resigned to the will of God. His stoical indifference was too much for the sister-in-law. She felt to the floor of the reception room in a swoon, and Guards Miller had to place her on a cot and give her a glass of water. And here you can see the devotion of a woman. When the time arrived to say farewell, the woman again fainted and dropped to the hard pavement of the main entrance to the cell-house. When consciousness returned to her, it was ascertained that she had not eaten a particle of food for two days, so absorbed was she in the work of trying to save the condemned.

The devotion of this woman aroused the admiration of many, and caused them to regret that it had not been recognized. She was a true friend to the ignominious death on the scaffold.

SMILING AT DEATH.

Hill was under the watchful care of Guards Arbogast and Jones. He received the reporter in a pleasant manner. He rose from his cot and shook hands with the reporter, and with a pleasant smile, asked the scribe to be seated. He had lost none of his roundness of form. The features were round and sleek and there was no indication of a rosiness which the confinement of the jail had not been able to impair. The hair was combed in a puff back from the forehead and in wavy lines back over the ears. His feet were encased in black slippers and there was no touch of sadness in the face or in the voice.

PERFECTLY READY TO DIE.

When informed by the Tribune man that Governor Budd had decided not to interfere to prevent the execution, Hill smiled and quietly said:

"Well, it can't be helped. All that could be done was done for me. I gave up my life for a year and a half and that has given me great lightness of soul. I am fully prepared to meet my God. I heard from my brother nearly every day, and his wife has worked very hard, poor girl. God bless her. There is one consolation in knowing that she and all my friends did all they could for me. She worked five or six months for me and might and main. Her husband, my brother, lives in Des Moines. She was here to see me the last time on Saturday."

LITTLE BLAZER.

The subject of the conversation was then changed and the condemned man was asked about his little son, known affectionately as "Blazer."

"My son," he said, "is in Oakland. My brother is going to take him. I have given him to him. I sign papers to that effect today. My brother will adopt him. The little boy is now at the home of Mrs. Embury in East Oakland, where he has been for some time. I saw him when I was taken to the county jail to be sentenced the last time, on the 22d of last month. The sheriff was kind to me. He allowed me to remain up with him until 9 o'clock at night and also to see him again next morning. He is now 3½ years old."

BRANKS CONVERTED.

Speaking of his change of heart Hill said:

"I received my Christianity in the Oakland jail. I was there baptized. I prayed with the prisoners there and read the Bible with them. I have done something of the same kind here, but it has been only among the condemned men. I have had good effect upon them, notably on Blazer, who now professes religion. I do not know whether or not he was a Christian before."

"I read no papers. I now read nothing save my Bible. I have read nothing else scarcely since my conversion. It is strengthening when we are

Substitution

the fraud of the day

See you get Carter's

Ask for Carter's

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

The story of the lives and marriage of Hill and wife is one of financial disappointments. Hill was a baseball player in Oakland, but in 1890 went to Susan to play with the team there. When the season ended the townsmen disliked to part with Hill, for he had made himself popular, and they secured him a position as a bookkeeper in the employ of a man named Robbins. It was in Susan that he met Miss Agnes Nelson, then 17 years of age. They loved and were married in 1891.

Hill bought a saloon and, for a time things looked bright. But times got hard and in March of 1895 he lost his business and came to Oakland with his wife and baby. He secured a position with the railroad company as a brakeman on a freight train and the family lived at 1024 Willow. For some reason

Hill gave up his position in November of that year and went to Portland. He was unable to secure employment there and could send no money to his wife. She could not meet her rent and at the request of the owner she moved. After that she went to live at the residence of Mrs. Thompson.

WAS A KIND HUSBAND.

All through their struggle with poverty it seemed that Hill's love for his wife never failed and his fondness was the talk of the neighbors. Every one spoke of him as a kind, considerate husband. His wife was well spoken of, too, and from what Mrs. Thompson said was very fond of her husband.

"Every letter she would get from him," said the lady, "would make her cry bitterly and those that she has shown me bore no reproach or complaint regarding her."

As to the wife's acquaintance with other men, stories conflict. Mrs. Thompson said that during the time Mrs. Hill lived with her she had but one male caller, and he was a man who had just come from Portland and came for the purpose of telling her about him. She seldom went out evenings, and when she did she returned early.

Dr. Hamlin held an autopsy and discovered that one of the bullets had entered the right jaw, passed through the neck and was extracted on the right side of the neck. The other entered just above the right ear and ruptured the lateral sinus. This last wound was fatal, the first not necessarily so. A further fact, also brought out by the autopsy, was that Mrs. Hill was soon to become a mother.

Mrs. Hill's relations consisted of a mother, who is blind and a sister, Mrs. Mamie Paul, the wife of George Paul. They all live in Susan.

Mr. Paul is the only one of the family in Oakland.

MRS. HILL'S LAST LETTER.

Among the effects of the wife were a number of letters, but the two latest which passed between herself and husband will suffice to show the feeling existing between them. The letters are as follows:

"Oakland, January 1, 1896. My dear, Dearest Husband: I know you think me very ungrateful, but if you only knew what trouble I have had you would not say one word. Mrs. Ma-

honey never said one word to me, only she killed Lawyer Cook of San Francisco and I had to move inside of three days. I got the notice Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock and had to be all out by Saturday night, and it was too much work and made me sick, and I have been sick ever since. I have been very kind to me. Talk about Christmas! Mine was just as bad as yours. I cried nearly all day and I have cried so much of late that I am nearly dead with the headache. Blazer keeps crying. 'No, I have not been home since you left here, and Mamie has been real sick. She is not able to go out at all, but she is just the same.'

"Ben, go wherever in this wide world you can and get work, so as to support the baby and I, or you will drive me mad. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

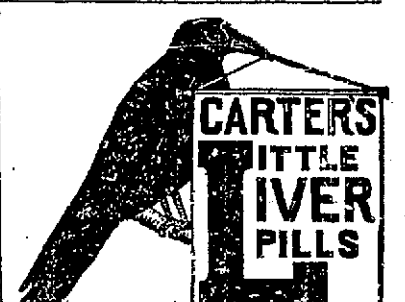
"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."

"I am willing to be just as true to you as a baby from heaven but all I ask is a good proper living and my little boy. I have no money and I have no such a worry to support the boy and myself, and have a husband to keep me bound and tied."



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

or plan of

"So don't consider yourself as bound and tied by a husband. As I said, I will do my best to help support you and the boy, but you know how I have supported you in the past and that is all you have to judge the future by. Don't throw your whole life away on a miserable, good-for-nothing wretch like I am. Believe me, I will never bother any more than perhaps I may want to see the boy sometimes. It would be better if the boy never knew me or anything of me, for he would only be ashamed of such a father when he gets older. I am only a hindrance to your happiness, so I make these suggestions. I don't want you to go away around you; that as soon as you please you can get a separation from me or not, just as you like about that. I don't care, for I shall never force myself upon another woman, nor have anything to do with married life again. But with you it is different. You are young and can get some man that is a good man, and you will enjoy good home and a kind husband all the more for the terrible life I have led you."

LOVE FOR HIS CHILD.

"God gave me a good, pure girl for wife and prospects to be happy all my life. It is a shame that you have been punished for my sins, but you shall not be any more if I have to tear my heart out. God bless you my wife, for you are yet mine, and my boy—he will always be mine, although he may never know it. Nothing can ever make him anyone's but 'Pop's' boy."

"Now, Agnes, I write this as I believe it to be true. God bless you, I want to get away from you, for I shall always love you and because I love you I want to see you happy and enjoy life. I would to God that I could make you happy as your husband, but that has proved a failure. Now, just look at the picture. Don't let me see you any more. I want to get rid of you, for I am not. I shall do my best to get work and send you money, but jobs are a very scarce article up here. I guess I will be able to get something soon, though, at least I hope so. If I don't I shall have to come back."

"I sincerely hope that you are well and have gotten over your cold and headache. I must be a terrible job for you to move so soon, but Agnes, I only pray that your days of unhappiness be all over and that you may have a life that will be smiling. Now, let me tell you this: Don't forget to pray to God that he will give you strength to overcome temptation for there is happiness only in living a good life, and please say a prayer for me. Don't let me hear from you any more. Please write a good long letter as soon as you get this, but you need not mention what I have written to me. With all my love and many hugs to you and Blazer, I am your loving husband."

P. S.—I wish I had you and Blazer's picture taken together. Can't you get me one? Please, if you can."

APPEARANCE IN COURT.

When brought into court on Monday morning following the crime, for arraignment, Hill's appearance contrasted strongly with that of his fellow prisoners. His clothes were of a black material, neat and well fitting. His linen was clean and his overall neatly arranged. He wore black footy but until the judge entered the room and when he removed it showed that his hair was neatly brushed. In appearance he would be pronounced good looking.

During the arraignment he displayed a good deal of stoicism. He said that his name was Benjamin Hill and the clerk read the complaint charging him with murder sworn to by Detective Holland. The court instructed him of his right to an attorney and he said that he had one, Augustus M. Bradley, who represented him. Mr. Bradley asked that the case go over until the corner's inquest and the court put the matter off until the next day.

Hill was held to answer and finally the case came to trial in the Superior Court for the year ending last January. A verdict of guilty was returned. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of this State but a new trial was denied.

Attorney W. W. Foote became interested in Hill's case and appealed to the United States Supreme Court. Evangelist Montgomery and the Salvation Army also took an active interest in the appeal. The United States Supreme Court considered Hill's case after disposing of the Durrant case. The appeal was denied, and February 23rd of this year Hill was brought before Judge Ellsworth for re-sentence and the date of execution set.

Attorney Foote then carried the case to Governor Budd and placed the case in his hands, dwelling on the pro